

Citizens Win Right to Use Bathing Beach

By U. J. ANDREWS

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7.—Race people here, represented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have won the fight in what is to be a relentless, inextinguishable battle against discrimination and Jim Crowism of all and any forms. District Judge Charles C. Sackmann has ruled that Negroes have the same legal right to use public bathhouses and bathing beaches that other persons have and granted a group of Negro citizens a writ of mandamus against city officials.

Citizens Protest

The court's ruling resulted from an action brought by our people with Dr. T. T. McKinney and Fritz Cansler, Y. M. C. A. secretary, as complainants, to force city officials to take down signs in the public bathhouse telling when "Colored" bathers would be given the use of the pool. The Race plaintiffs contended, and rightly, that the signs were a violation of the Negro's constitutional rights.

The defendants named in the action were Walter B. Lowry, manager of improvements and parks, and A. S. Fogg, manager of supplies of the city and county of Denver.

After delivering his verdict, Judge Sackmann handed down a firm and rather interesting personal opinion which he directed not to be recorded even though spoken from the bench. In this "informal" opinion, Judge Sackmann said:

"It isn't always the discreet thing to demand your legal rights. Nobody denies you have a right to swim in Washington park or any other public swimming pool.

"I think you people are smart enough to know that a lot of race prejudice can be aroused over a thing like this.

"I would suggest you appoint a committee from among you to consult with city officials about suitable times for bathing in the public bathhouse. Let's try to work out a sane and sensible plan for the benefit of all concerned." During the course of this "informal" opinion, Judge Sackmann also stated:

"It is highly probable that if this question came up in Mississippi or Tennessee, it would never be tried in court."

Want Their Rights

The last statement of the honorable judge is quite right, but Colorado isn't Mississippi or Tennessee, and neither is the state attempting to emulate the South or southern

practices. As to the suggestion of a conference between city and Race officials relatives to "suitable times" for bathing, determined group leaders opined that there had been too many meaningless, resultless, unsatisfactory conferences and balderdash, and that the group only wanted, and intended to fight for until the bitter end, their rights as citizens.

Only a few weeks ago a race riot resulted from the attempt by Race citizens to swim at Washington park, one of the city parks, and it is significant that the city police sided with the white rioters. At the trial of the rioters a number of white Communists were fined and sentenced to jail for inciting the Negroes to go swimming where the rest of Denver's citizenry swam. A year ago, too, trouble was narrowly averted at Washington park when a group of Race youths wanted to swim, and were finally given the privilege.

PLAN MODERN GOLF LINK FOR COLORED GOLFERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—(CNS) A modern eighteen hole golf course, with a modernly equipped caddy house and club rooms for the use of colored citizens of the District of Columbia will be requested in the 1934 budget for public parks and improvements, Colonel D. S. Grant, 3d, director of public buildings and public parks announced recently. The project has already been approved by the National Capital Park Planning Commission.

Colonel Grant, addressing a delegation of 100 citizens, headed by Mr. John A. Linkford, stated that Congress would be asked to appropriate \$96,852.00 for the golf links for the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. He stated that the plans called for construction of a modern eighteen hole course and the erection of a modernly equipped caddy house with showers, rest and lining rooms, kitchen, accommodations for men and women, and a repair shop. Adequate parking space will also be provided.

The golf course will be located in Section G of Anacostia Park, now under construction.

Negroes and Bathing Beaches

Public Informer
Somewhere along the shores of Clearwater. Negroes
it was found, were bathing in God's Free Water. Some
One accused Clearwater of allowing this, and Clearwater a
once got out from under that stigma, and one high offic-
al stated that since Negroes knew that it was not wanted
by the whites he knew that they would not bath in the
Gulf. Now St. Petersburg has gone all of them one better;
The Negroes has been given a nice place to take "Mud
Baths" in a slimy brook full of all kind of refuse, and
unhealthy. After all if this is what is to be expected,
Clearwater's method is merferable.

THOUSANDS ATTEND OUTING OF NEGROES

Old southern melodies, speeches, and a boxing match featured the annual outing of the Atlanta Educational and Charity Association Monday afternoon and night at the Sunset park, negro recreational center. Thousands of Atlanta colored people attended the affair, which is the largest negro outing of the year.

The program opened at 3 o'clock with numerous speeches, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon there was a singing contest conducted among the various negro churches and choirs in the city. The boxing matches were featured by well-known colored fighters.

The following is an excerpt from the editorial columns of the Savannah Evening Press of Tuesday:

SWIMMING POOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE

The suggestion of a colored archdeacon in Savannah that something be done to open a swimming pool for colored children is one which would attract attention.

During the heated term such a lack is noticeable. The colored population, comprising 50 per cent of Savannah's citizenry, is entitled to consideration, both from a health point and in view of comfort. White children are well provided and the people in Tybee have plentiful accommodations, but this lack of bathing privileges for colored people is apparent.

The suggestion that colored people need more sympathetic treatment to keep them away from Communist contacts is a possible, not a probable one. It is true that the Republican party has turned its back upon the colored man, and the white primary bars him from Democratic support. But the colored man is not apt to align himself with Communists. They are Americans, and as a rule they are good Americans. They are not apt to be won over by new and hostile elements.

Several years ago a Southern man was stationed abroad in a diplomatic post. The position was quite a delicate one, and applicants for passports had to be examined carefully

as to their origin and intentions. Many white people applied who in point of nationality and citizenship were not entitled to the protection of the American government. One day a colored man applied and the foreign envoy said that was one case where he had no doubts as to the loyalty and claim of the applicant. He had no hesitation in granting a passport, because he knew the people of that color were not generally suspicious characters.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

Savannah has the reputation

of being the most cosmopolitan city in the South and it is often boasted that Negroes are given more liberal consideration in public matters here than they share in other cities in Dixie. If we would analyze the real conditions and make comparisons we would find that we are either drawing upon our imagination or thinking in terms of the dead past when we shower praises upon our city for its liberality and just treatment of our group. The distribution of public funds for our comfort and welfare.

If one will drive around the city during these scorching summer afternoons and see the beautiful swimming pool and spacious tennis courts provided and maintained by taxpayer's money of all classes, and then ponder over the gross restrictions and discriminations practiced at these amusement resorts—where Negroes are forbidden and no similar places are provided for them—he must wonder if he is actually living in Savannah, with its bloated reputation of justice and fair play. And, yet, our leaders content themselves on the stool of self-complacency, and continue to pay our taxes and cease to make protests. There are many southern cities with far more advantages for Negroes in public amusements than may be found in our fair

city and we marvel at the apathy of our leaders in accepting these unfair practices without organized and persistent protests. If those in authority believe we are satisfied we should appeal to their reason and sense of justice in a frank and manly way and they will sooner or later give us some consideration. As long as we sleep over our rights and make no complaints we may expect no pleasure and health resorts, unless we provide them for ourselves.

SAVANNAH, GA.

PRESS

MAR 20 1932

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Savannah, Ga. News

Friday, November 11, 1932

EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR NEGROES MEETING

Discussion Held On Chances For Swimming Pool

The education committee for negroes met at Cuyler school yesterday. Reports were heard from committees on swimming pool, funding the opportunity evening school for eight months and transportation for negroes to the county, for purposes of high school children who are living more than three and a half miles from the school.

It was suggested by Rabbi George Solomon that a general meeting of all civic organizations working for the swimming pool be called together so as to present a solid front to the Mayor and alderman. Rev. C. N. Perry reported his committee's approach to the board of education at its last meeting and the reaction Dr. Hastings said it would be to cut down the school term of eight months and if the board of education did not make up the deficiency and means should be devised by the committee for completion of the eight months term.

The guest of the committee was Dr. Edwin G. Osborne, of Richmond, Va., a friend of Dr. Hastings. The visitor spoke of the inter-racial activity in his home town. Principal John W. Hubert referred to the fact that Thursday in the high school was devoted to the study of negro history and his achievements in connection with National Education Week. Rev. J. A. Wilson announced the important state convention meeting at First African Baptist Church next week and extended an invitation to the committee membership. Those present at the meeting were: Rabbi George Solomon, Dr. Warren Hastings, A. S. Otto, Dr. E. G. Osborne, Rev. G. Cauton, Rev. J. Wilson, Rev. P. Johns, P. L. Smith, Rev. C. N. Perry and Principal J. W. Hubert.

FORD GIVES PARK SITE TO CHATHAM COUNTY

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 4.—The commissioners of Chatham county have put on record a deed that conveys to the county, for purposes of living recreation, practically an acre of land where the Coastal highway crosses the Ogeechee river at the point where the land is a gift of Solomon that a general meeting of all civic organizations working for the swimming pool be called together so as to present a solid front to the Mayor and alderman. Rev. C. N. Perry reported his committee's approach to the board of education at its last meeting and the reaction Dr. Hastings said it would be to cut down the school term of eight months and if the board of education did not make up the deficiency and means should be devised by the committee for completion of the eight months term.

OUR "LAW-MAKERS"?

Just a few days ago a citizen of Illinois purchased a ticket at the 12th St. entrance of the lake front and after making the purchase was told by one of the foreign-born guards that Colored people would not be permitted to use this particular place, as it was for whites only.

We have five members in the Illinois general assembly and one senator in the state senate who voted for the enabling act which turned the beach over to private interests. Knowing the disposition of the class of men likely to get control of the concessions at the Century of Progress exposition, it was the duty of our representatives to see to it that our every right was safeguarded before voting for this bill.

It is useless now for them to surround themselves with a halo of assumed dignity and to talk in extravagant language about their reputations being destroyed when the press censures them for this colossal blunder. When public officials refuse to do their duty and place the Race in jeopardy, their reputations are a matter of secondary importance. This paper speaks for the black people of this city, state and nation and will so continue as long as it is published.

It was through culpable negligence on the part of our supposed leaders that the lamentable situation at the 12th St. beach was made possible. If an aggregate of six men in the Illinois house and senate cannot protect the citizens of Cook county, we would be better off by not having any.

We are in no humor to continue coddling even our own men whom we put in office, as the citizenry expects service and not excuses: whatever these so-called leaders have of reputation or of wealth, we gave it to them—without our help and support they would be private citizens, and not dignitaries in public life.

We demand that these men get busy and show results or else account to the people when they again come up for public office. The black man has lost every right he once had in the South, through lethargy, cowardice and stupidity. We want action, not words, and we propose to see that we get it.

When white citizens of the West side complained to Representative J. W. Harris, their member in the general assembly, he did not attempt to sidestep his responsibility, but got busy at once in an effort to remedy the situation. The fight among the whites, however, was not against color distinction, but because they objected to paying an entrance fee to the 12th St. beach.

In our case we have been grossly insulted by being refused admittance to the beach and the respectability of our women and children is at stake, but not one of our chosen representatives has made a move to correct this evil. Then when The Chicago Defender exposes their culpable negligence, they rise with

indignation and give vent to insulting remarks that hurt only themselves. We have had enough of this hit and miss leadership; we want capable, red-blooded men to represent us—men who have a full sense of their responsibility and who will fight to the last ditch every insult aimed at our Race.

Writer Tells of First Amusement Park in Chicago Early History of Windy City Tells Also of "Mushmouth" Johnson's Rise to Fame

[Editor's Note—Don't fail to read "Chicago Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." These article will be found not only authentic, but informative as well. They will cover a period of 50 years, dealing with political facts largely unknown by the present generation.]

By A. N. FIELDS
CHAPTER III

In reciting the incidents of former years, our attention has been directed to Uncle West Hall, a character unique in his day and one whose importance at that time was made significant because of his unusual activities.

Uncle West, as he was familiarly called, walked with his wife from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago in the early '60s. Little is known of his life previous to this time, but he became a potential figure in the industrial life of the city by purchasing ten acres of land at what is known now as 63d and Loomis Sts.

ESTABLISHES FIRST AMUSEMENT PARK

Soon after Uncle West had acquired this property, the idea dawned upon him that it would be the proper place for the establishment of an amusement park. The idea took form and growth, terminating in what was afterwards known as Hall's Grove, the first outdoor pleasure resort of its kind, where the Race had exclusive control.

Uncle West raised a family consisting of two boys and one girl. The older of the boys was Eugene, who became a useful citizen and added much to the good name and industrious efforts of his father. The other son, Honnie, was considered the "black sheep" of the family. The name of the girl has been lost in the maze of tradition. The Hall children were among the first members of our group born in this city.

ing salesman for Wilson brothers of Chicago, while visiting Columbus, Ohio, stopped at the American hotel in 1872. By chance, Mr. Wilson was served by a bellhop at the hotel whose courteous manner and good breeding prompted him to inquire of this bellhop if he would like to come to Chicago. While the boy answered yes he did not take Mr. Wilson seriously, because bellhops heard those kind of things daily from guests who pleaded an interest in them instead of giving them a tip.

RECEIVES TICKET TO COME TO CHICAGO

Hence the boy looked upon the possibility of being brought to Chicago by his new found friend as being a thing most likely not to happen. However, a few months after Mr. Wilson had returned to Chicago a letter was received by Albert Morgan, who happened to have been the bellhop. In it was a ticket for Chicago. It is needless to say that Albert packed his belongings and on April 5, 1873, arrived in the city. Albert Morgan was given a position with Wilson Brothers company, manufacturers of men's fine wearing apparel, a position he has retained for 59 years and where at present he holds an executive position of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Morgan has seen the growth and progress of Chicago and himself has contributed much to its advancement. He resides at 4538 Evan Ave., and is one of the wealthy citizens of the community. At the time of his arrival in Chicago in 1873 he made contact with his uncle, James Morgan, whom he had not seen for years and who was at that time an employee of the Commercial National

bank at Dearborn and Washington Sts.

MUSHMOUTH JOHNSON OPENS FAMOUS RESORT

Not least among those who played an important part in the early history of Chicago was to it that all barriers were swept from his path of operation. Johnson made thousands of dollars through unholy methods and when he died he was still king of his domain.

JOHNSON IS SHOT DURING ALTERCATION

Once during his career, in an altercation with Charles Hines over what Hines charged was the use of crooked dice in Johnson's house as the result of which Hines lost a great deal of money and Johnson refused to make good the losses, resulted in Johnson being shot. This Hines was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. He served one year and was said to have been pardoned through the influence of Captain Healy, who at that time said to have been a power in the police department.

The first record of any Colored member of the police department was Rodney Long, who was appointed Dec. 1, 1876, serving three years. Long's appointment was followed by that of William F. Smith, who served from July 11, 1882, until 1898. Following these appointments the name on the roster of the police department show Jim Sheldon, John Fletcher, John Anderson, Philip Green, Wilson Jones, George L. Braxton and Martin French as having been the early members of the department.

In 1887 Stanton Ave. district police station was opened. Among the command sent to the station was Philip Green. At that time not more than six Colored families resided in the district bounded by 31st St., 39th St., State St. and the lake.

ECTON TAKES SEAT AS SECOND REPRESENTATIVE

In 1887 on Jan. 5 the second person of color took his seat in the general assembly of Illinois in the person of George F. Ecton.

He was elected from the Third district and re-elected, serving until 1890. In the study of the records of his tenure of office nothing is disclosed that distinguishes him as being of exceptional ability.

Louis B. White was appointed a postal clerk in the Chicago postoffice the date of which appointment has been lost by the postal authorities, yet it is averred that it was in the early '70s.

Mr. White resigned Aug. 30, 1879. He was followed by Calvin Alexander, who was appointed on July 28, 1880, remaining in the service until 1916.

It is interesting to note the early organization of the churches of Chicago. Quinn Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church, was established at the home of Madison Patterson on State St. near Van Buren, July 22, 1847. The first structure of Quinn Chapel was built at Jackson and Buffalo Sts. and was dedicated Sunday, Nov. 22, 1853. This institution served not only as a house of worship but in its day was the forum of civic and

social affairs. Many of the men and women who fought the cause of the slave, both white and black, held their meetings at Quinn Chapel. It was destroyed in the fire of 1871 after which it was rebuilt at 24th St. and Wabash Ave.

April 6, 1856, John Loman, Samuel McCoy and Sally Jackson organized Olivet Baptist church at 125 N. Jackson St. The first structure for this institution was erected in 1868 under the leadership of the Rev. Richard De Baptist at a cost of \$18,000. The new church was located on Fourth of Chicago were John H. (Mushmouth) Johnson, who was the protégé of Mike McDonald (white). Mr. McDonald was then the dispenser of political privileges and took a liking to Johnson, giving him political protection and putting him in a gambling house located at 311 S. Clark St. This place was conducted under the name of Johnson & Scott and for over 20 years was the headquarters for those who played the games of chance.

From that number, Mushmouth Johnson moved to 464 S. State St. By this time he had grown to be a powerful political character, ruling the denizens of the underworld with despotic power. He was so interwoven in the politics of his time and such a financial asset to the powers that be that Ave. between Polk and Taylor Sts. where for many years it played an important part in the spiritual, social and civic progress of both the Race and the city. In later years it moved to 27th and Dearborn Sts. and from there to 31st St. and South Pkwy., its present location.

CHAPTER IV

As we direct our attention to happenings in the early '50s, seeking to piece together the different threads of deserved efforts of the early settlers, we find it no small task to mend the broken links of our racial tradition in Chicago. And from a careful research of public records we find an appreciable amount of reliable information has been preserved.

Hence the effort to write about the people whose early activities have received little or no attention from the

preserving pen of history, means that one must gather his facts mainly from the misty haze of memory.

A very interesting citizen made his appearance in Chicago in 1854. His name was Joseph Hudlun. Mr. Hudlun was born a slave in Virginia, Oct. 13, 1830, and went from there to Hudlun Hill, near Booneville.



Joseph H. Hudlun

There he grew up to become the steward of the Shootop Springs hotel, later making trips from St. Louis to New Orleans as steward on the Mississippi boats. He also accompanied several wagon trains overland from St. Louis to Yellowstone park.



R. R. JACKSON AT THE AGE OF 5, AND HIS UNCLE, JOHN HOWARD

It was after his third trip from New Orleans to Europe that Mr. Hudlun came back by way of New York, and on the trip down the lakes landed in Chicago, where he took up his residence. He secured a job with the Chicago Board of Trade, which was then located at Washington and La Salle Sts.

FATHER SUCCEEDS SON IN SAME POSITION

Mr. Hudlun retained this position for 39 years and was succeeded by his son, Joseph H. Hudlun Jr., who is still in the employment of the Chicago Board of Trade. The senior Joseph H. Hudlun built the first house owned by members of the Race in Chicago. This house was built upon the site now occupied by the Dearborn St. station, built in 1857.

In 1869 Mr. Hudlun purchased from Henry Horner, the father of the present governor-elect of Illinois, the property located at 51st and Dearborn Sts., where in 1875 he erected his second home. His home was long a meeting place for the elite of the city.

Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Hudlun, wife of Joseph H. Hudlun, was known as the "angel of the Chicago fire," due to the fact that she cared for a large number of families, both white and Colored, who were made homeless by the disaster. Strange to say, the frugal hand of fate played a happy part for the Hudluns on two occasions.



Anne Hudlin

Both of Chicago's great fires burned to within a hundred feet of the Hudlun home. Mrs. Joanna C. Snowden, well known in civic activities of this day, is a daughter of Joseph H. and Anne Hudlun. She was the first Colored woman court reporter in Cook county and also the first woman of her group to hold a position as clerk in a Chicago bank.

ALDERMAN JACKSON BORN IN CHICAGO

Robert R. Jackson was born Sept. 1, 1870, on Harrison St., between Clark and Fourth Ave. His parents were William and Sarah Jackson who resided with her mother, Mrs. Harriett Howard. Young Bob attended the old Jones school, which was at that time and now is located at Harrison and Plymouth Ct.

Graduating at the age of 12 years, his parents were not in a position to send him to the old South Division high school, so little Bob stepped out into the world to carve his way to fame and fortune amid the cruel environments of American civilization. How well he succeeded will be told in another chapter.

John Howard, son of Mrs. Harriett Howard, mother of Sarah Jackson, the mother of R. R. Jackson, was born Aug. 1, while R. R. Jackson was born just 48 hours after the birth of his uncle. Both of the boys grew up together. John Howard owned and operated the first pool and billiard hall run by members of the Race in Chicago.

At this time the street cars only ran to 22d St. and were drawn by horses. No Colored people resided south of 12th St. Bob Jackson began his church affiliation at the age of 5 at Quinn chapel, and is the oldest living member of that church.

HAD ONLY BARBER SHOP FOR OUR PEOPLE

In those days George Smith had the only barber shop for Colored people which was located on Harrison St. near Clark. It was the meeting place for the boys, who, after hours discussed the future of the Race in Chicago.

In 1890 Edward H. Morris, a young lawyer of promise, was elected to the 37th general assembly at Springfield. He was the third member of the Race to be thus honored, being elected from what was then the Third district. His entrance into that body was the morning star of our efforts in intelligent political action and achievements.

Almost at once he became a power in politics, his opinions being sought and advice taken on matters affecting the civic, political and commercial interest of the state.

It has often been said that had it not been for the crafty hand of Morris the Allen bill, which had for its purpose grasping control of the city streets and the gas franchise, would have died a-borning. Much criticism was heaped upon him, but the memory of man being faulty, he moved on to greater and more responsible positions in political and civic circles.

ATTORNEY DEVELOPS A LUCRATIVE PRACTICE

However, he was defeated for reelection and did not return to the general assembly until January, 1903. By this time he had developed a very lucrative law practice, having as clients some of the wealthiest men of the city and his exceptional legal ability had won for him the respect and confidence of both the bench and

the bar.

The Colored legal fraternity has produced only one Edward H. Morris, whether you speak of him in name or in ability. Not easy of approach, yet courteously respectful in his contact with men, he regards things racial with a cool indifference and has succeeded in his way of thinking. Mr. Morris is said to be our wealthiest member of the bar and has handled some of the most important cases thus far recorded in the annals of the Illinois courts.

(To be continued)

New Orleans Whites Push Plans for Lily-White Beach

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—White residents of gentilly and members of the Edgewood Improvement association are determined that nonwhites shall not use the lake front on which over a million dollars is being spent to provide bathing facilities for the citizens of New Orleans.

A delegation of whites met before the levee board offices, Camp and Common Sts., last Tuesday night, bearing a huge banner reading: "We Do Not Want the Negroes on Our Lake Front."

A. L. Shushan, president of the levee board being out of the city, the scheduled meeting was postponed, but the whites announced that they would be back when the board did meet. President Shushan in July promised a Race delegation, headed by Rev. H. H. Dunn, that next year when the Lake Ponchartrain sea wall is completed the board would make ample provisions for bathing facilities for Race people, explaining that Ponchartrain beach is under lease for whites only, it being a special grant.

Several years ago Seabrook was designated as a segregated beach for nonwhites and recently, following a series of drownings in the various canals of the city, police protection was furnished in the segregated area.

Rev. Dunn and the delegation which appealed to the board for consideration, told the board that Race bathers were being constantly insulted and run away by police and white bathers.

A spokesman for the Edgewood association announced that not only were the whites opposed to Race bathers using the state facilities, but were also opposed to nonwhites riding through their section of the city, claiming that tourists obtained a bad impression and that realty values were depressed.

Group Minus its Share of City Play Centers

**No Places Provided for Football, Baseball or Track.
New Ruling Puts P.A.L. in Charge.**

The inequality of participation by Negroes in the municipal life of Baltimore is shown in the light again this week with the announcement that the larger playgrounds attached to the city public schools will be opened for organized sports after school hours, on Saturdays and Sundays after 2 p.m.

Announcement coming from Dr. David E. Wilson, superintendent of public instruction, stated that the grounds ordinarily closed to the public after school hours, would be opened to football, soccer, baseball, track and other sports, with a field leader from the Playground Athletic League on hand to supervise and maintain order.

P.A.L. in Charge

Permits are to be obtained from the P.A.L. office at 7 West Mulberry Street, and will be free of charge. Teams desiring the P.A.L. leader to serve as an official in their games may do so upon payment of a fee, but are not required to do so.

Counting duplications of fields

which may be used for more than one sport, there are 83 playgrounds for white, but only six for Negroes. In reality there are only four playgrounds for Negroes, namely: those at P.S. 112, Calhoun and Laurens; P.S. 122, Preston Street, near Druid Hill Avenue; P.S. 133, McElderry and Caroline Streets, and Douglass High School.

Can Play Only Two Sports

Only two sports, soccer and soft ball, may be played on these four fields, leaving the Negro group minus places to play football, hockey, fieldball, and baseball, and without a place for track and field events. In other words, where the whites have 17 football fields, Negroes have none; where whites have 18 soccer fields, Negroes have two; where whites have 13 baseball diamonds, Negroes have none; where whites have 34 soft ball fields, Negroes have four, and where whites have one track (City College) Negroes have none.

Should Have 14 Grounds

On the basis of a population proportion of 17.6 per cent, Negro citizens of Baltimore are entitled to at least 14 playgrounds, where in reality they have only four, counting duplications, six. They certainly are entitled to at least one football field, one baseball diamond and one track.

Negro tax payers help support every playground in the city but are denied the opportunity to get value received for their money by the refusal of the city to see to it that

they get their proportionate share in municipal projects

DR. M. C. LEWIS IS APPOINTED TO CITY RECREATION BOARD

*Kansas City, Mo.
Call 12-5-72*

Dr. Milton C. Lewis has been chosen as representative on the city recreation committee of athletics and sports. This is the first time a Negro has held such a position, which includes athletic activities city-wide in scope.

The Negro committee of which Dr. Lewis is head, is composed of John Watkins, J. A. Curry, Dr. B. J. Moore and S. S. Dunston.

The city recreation department includes the following organizations which are known as leagues: Independent, Catholic, College, University, Sunday school, Law, Commerce, Girl, Industrial and Community.

Kansas City's lone Negro league, known as the Twin City Community league, became a member this year due to the outstanding efforts of Thomas Williams, president of the organization and director of playgrounds activities of local Negro ward schools.

Dr. Lewis stated that it will be the chief aim of the colored division of the committee to sponsor a sports program during the coming year which will include golf, checkers, chess, pinocle and other amusements. A class for the instruction of women and girls in the art of playing golf will be opened soon.

Dr. Eugene Rummons, one of the leading golfers of the city, will be in charge of the classes. Joseph Curtis will act as leader in registering all women in the south part of the city. The purpose of this class is to help engender more interest in the sport on the part of women.

Negroes are given the privilege of playing on the Swope park links each Monday and Tuesday. Last summer, the attendance averaged 35 persons for the two days. It is the hope of the committee to engage the course for an entire week, starting next summer.

All women who are interested in the project are requested to be present at the classes which will be held in the Lincoln high gym Monday night between the hours of 7:30 and 10:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

APR 4 1932

Out on Jerusalem Road, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, a Klan headquarters has been cheek by jowl with a Negro golf club without any recorded fatalities. But one or the other had to go. The Klan place has been sold out for \$37,000 debt. The colored golfers are perfectly solvent. The last laugh is theirs.

WHITE MAN GIVEN NEW INJUNCTION

Under new law
5-15-32
**Court Sets Tomorrow
for Hearing Plea
of Resort Foes**

A bitter interracial and legal battle over the right of Solomon Riley to operate or lease for operation his bathing beach at Throggs Neck in the Bronx loomed yesterday as the real estate man's attorney prepared to fight a demand for a permanent injunction against the project tomorrow in Bronx Supreme Court.

Justice Glennon, sitting in Bronx Supreme Court on Saturday, restrained James F. Geraghty, license commissioner, from issuing a permit for operation of the beach. The license granted Riley's Elizer Realty Corporation on the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court expired Saturday.

The new temporary injunction was granted the same day by Glennon on the petition of George C. Crollius white, head of a Throggs Neck vigilance committee, who has fought Riley since 1929. Crollius and a group of other white residents of Throggs Neck appeared in court repeatedly and charged that Riley's Intra-Fraternal Council operated a nuisance, catering to noisy and undesirable patrons.

When the Appellate Division ruled in favor of Riley, commanding the license commissioner to issue the permit, the license was issued as of last year, and expiring Saturday. Mr. Riley immediately announced that he did not wish to operate the beach personally, but would turn it over to any responsible white or colored church or civic organization to operate for the benefit of Negroes.

Justice Glennon has ordered Crollius to post \$250 bond to insure his appearance tomorrow at a hearing to determine whether a permanent injunction should be issued.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
SENTINEL

JUN 3 1932

Negroes Back Playgrounds

The negroes of Winston-Salem are responding nobly to the crisis that has come about in the maintenance of summer playgrounds because of the necessity for the city to save money everywhere possible. A meeting of citizens held at the colored Y. W. C. A. Wednesday night revealed great interest in the project and resulted in several contributions. A number of colored organizations were represented at the meeting and the representatives indicated generous contributions would be made as soon as possible.

The operation of playgrounds in the summer for colored children has been of distinct value. It would be a great misfortune if this work should have to be discontinued, as it will be if it is not supported by voluntary contributions. But the interest shown already by the colored people indicates that the work will not be abandoned until considerable effort has been made to keep it going.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Friday, June 3, 1932

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**DURHAM PHILANTHROPISTS GIVE
CITY COLORED PLAYGROUND**

Courier 4-2-32

DURHAM, N. C., Mar. 31.—(CNS)—Mr. and Mrs. John Sprunt Hill, long known as benefactors of the city, increased the extent of their gifts to Durham last week, when they deeded to the city two tracts of valuable land to be used as municipal playgrounds for white and colored children. This is the second tract of land given by the Hills for use as a colored playground. They donated the city a 15-acre tract of land some time ago for this use. The new playground is expected to be set in operation by August.

Parks and Play Grounds - 1932

PLACES OF RECREATION

Sometime ago, in commenting upon an editorial in The Informer and Freeman of November 5th, entitled, "Read the Books," a white reader of this newspaper made the following suggestion: "Why not have places of recreation for our Negro brethren? Why forbid them to enter our parks? or movie houses? They need recreation since they have such heavy crosses to carry. May The Informer bring this question before the public." Houston.

On the eve of the city primary election to be held next month The Informer and Freeman feels that this question should receive consideration. The question is often asked, "Why do Negroes want to vote in the city Democratic primary election?" The answer is simple. In the first place everybody knows that the primary is the only real election, that the general election to be held in April is just a formality and nothing more, and that the purpose of the primary is to render ineffective the Negro vote in the general election.

Back of this purpose, of course, is the deeper seated purpose to use the library tax money to bring the most modern and up-to-date library equipment and facilities to the white community while spending practically nothing on the Negro branch; to pave or gravel the streets in all white neighborhoods, while leaving Negro neighborhoods in the mud; to buy and equip in the most modern way thousands of acres of parks for white people, while the poorest make-shift is provided for the 70,000 Negroes of Houston; to light up white sections at the expense of the taxpayers, while leaving Negro sections in the dark; and so on ad infinitum. These things could not be and would not be if Negroes had the ballot in Houston; and the desire for these things for which they are taxed and of which they are deprived is the real reason why Negroes want to vote in the city Democratic primary election.

And that is the answer to the recreation problem. Stated differently it is this: Community recreational facilities must be provided out of the tax money; the tax money is spent by officials that Negroes have no voice in selecting; public officials spend the tax money entrusted to them primarily to benefit their constituents, who are the voters who are not effectively disfranchised. Negro voters are effectively disfranchised, and therefore public officials have only a casual interest in them; therefore, no tax money will ever be appropriated to amount to anything for recreational facilities for Negroes until Negro voters get an effective ballot. Those who fight to keep Negroes out of the city Democratic primary know this, and the talk about "Negro domination" and "the irresponsible Negro ballot" is just a smoke screen to hide that larger and more deep seated purpose.

RICHMOND WOMEN INDIGNANTLY QUIT MEETING WHICH TRIED TO OPEN CLARK SPRINGS TO NEGRO CHILDREN

Oliver J. Sands, White Banker, Leads Argument Of Negro Welfare Council; While Confederate Dames Are Adamant

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND.—"Our Association considers our Confederate dead more important than any living person and we do not want a Negro playground within a mile of that cemetery," emphatically declared one of the women of the Hollywood Memorial Association, white, here recently, registering the opposition of that organization to converting the Clark Springs Playground to the use of colored children.

The pronouncement was made at a joint meeting held between the Negro Welfare Council of which Rev. Charles W. Sheerin is chairman, and the Hollywood Association which maintains across the street from the playground a burial-ground dotted with the graves of Confederate soldiers.

Now Negro District

The council was attempting to come to some agreement on the matter since the district in which the cemetery and the playground are located is now largely populated with Negroes and could be used to the greatest advantage by Negro children.

Oliver J. Sands, white banker, speaking in favor of the proposal, asserted, smilingly, that he did not see any objection to the children even playing in the cemetery, much less in the playground. "I feel," he said, "that the living are much more important than the dead."

It was after this remark that one of the Confederate ladies made her little speech and declared that she was "surprised" at the stand taken by Mr. Sands. Even the suggestion that a 12-foot iron fence be put around the cemetery, as a factor of safety and protection, did not satisfy the opponents of the playground project.

Not Interested In Negroes

Asked if they would join with the welfare group in petitioning the City Council for another site for the proposed playground, the Confederate delegation replied:

"We are not interested in securing playgrounds for Negroes; let

those who are interested go to the Council and ask for them." And with this said, they indignantly arose in a body and walked out of the room, hurling as a parting shot at the Welfare Council members the threat that they would see to it that the playground be never used by Negro children.

This playground, which has been little used since colored people practically covered this section of the city, known as "Sydney," and which was at one time thought to have been within the grasp of Negro citizens, now seems hopelessly lost.

Chances of obtaining the part for use of colored children are more remote since the above mentioned meeting than at the beginning of negotiations, since the delegation of women representing the Hollywood Memorial Association, in reply to a question as to what disposition they would recommend be made of the grounds have declared, "Lock it up and let it stand."

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

FEB 1 1932

CONGRATULATIONS FOR Mayor Robertson and Councilman Tyler for Standing Pat on the Negro Beach Plan—Officeholders' Salaries Cited as a Source for Funds.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Lovers of justice and fair play should congratulate Mayor Robertson and Councilman Tyler for standing pat on the Negro beach proposition. However lightly others may have regarded the moral obligation involved, it is to the everlasting credit of these two gentlemen that they did not break faith with 40,000 people of the colored group by yielding to argument. It had nothing of merit to support.

Now if the City Manager would like to know how the necessary \$10,000 for the beach resort land may be obtained, it might be suggested that he recommend that the score or more officeholders who are drawing from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year be cut 20 to 25 per cent instead of 10 per cent as he has recommended.

The logic and justice of recommend-

ing a 10 per cent cut for street cleaners who are paid \$2.80 per day and a 10 per cent cut for office-holders who are paid around \$7,000 per year are hardly understandable to the average lay mind, but it seems to be the just and logical step according to the judgment of our municipal experts.

By way of postscript it might be added that a street cleaner gets only \$1 per day when the weather is too inclement to work, in this respect not faring quite so well as our higher-salaried officials who manage to get off a week or two without loss of pay, when they are "a little run down," or wish to attend a convention in some other city.

CYNICAL
Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, 1932.
NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

FEB 29 1932

POINTED OBSERVATIONS ON
NEGRO BATHING BEACH

Editor Ledger-Dispatch.

Sir: The city manager, from a letter to council on the Sunday blue laws subject is quoted, in part, as follows:

"In view of our floating population and the extensive seashore and bathing facilities, I believe that we should offer to those who desire them opportunities to indulge in health-producing activities. Certainly, in my judgment, it is not the part of wisdom to further circumscribe such privileges."

By these words, does not the city manager stand condemned out of his own mouth? Did he not recently recommend to council that the 45,000 colored people of this city be denied the privilege of using a few acres of beachfront property, when no Sabbath law question was involved?

If economic reasons only inspired him to make that recommendation and the same reasons inspired Councilmen Taylor and Mason to sustain the city manager, it is only reasonable to expect them to carry out their economy and retrenchment program to a logical conclusion. For instance, would it not be a logical and just step to cut the salaries of the higher paid city officials—those in the \$4,000 to \$12,000 brackets—twenty to twenty-five per cent if it is just to cut the wages of a \$16 per week street cleaner 10 per cent?

In his letter, the city manager expresses a due solicitude for our floating population. It would seem that the colored one-third of our population, which is not floating, but lives and labors here, and, it should be added, pays its share of taxes here, might, with propriety and good grace, call upon the city manager and council to be just to the local underprivileged group before being generous to the full privileged outsiders.

It is the opinion of many citizens that the administration of which the city manager and Councilmen Taylor and Mason are a part, was practical-

ly committed to the colored beach purchase when the above named councilmen were elected. Their opponents in the councilmanic election were defeated on a platform which included a plank opposing the purchase of the Negro beach property. Messrs. Taylor and Mason at that time in no manner publicly voiced their opposition, and it was a reasonable assumption on the part of voters that they favored the proposition.

In justice to Councilman Butler, it should be said that he has consistently opposed the colored beach park at the site selected. It can hardly be believed that the economic factor alone motivated his voting to kill the entire project, as he has since expressed a willingness to vote for an appropriation of \$12,500 (\$2,400 more than the colored beach price) for the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences to be erected in the Western part of the city. As a representative of the entire population, and not of the white people only, Councilman Butler has failed to take advantage of a splendid opportunity to perform a genuinely constructive civic service, namely, the recommending of an alternative site favorable for a colored beach.

If memory serves not to have done recommend a site for a park for our white population exclusively—Memorial Park—many years after Norfolk's white population was fairly well provided with park facilities.

There are taxpayers and citizens here who are of the opinion that Mayor Robertson was correct when he reminded council that it is a matter of keeping or breaking faith with the colored group, of regarding the beach resort project as a moral obligation or as a scrap of paper.

The redeeming feature of the whole proposition is the courageous and unflinching stand of Mayor Robertson and Councilman Tyler. Their attitude throughout has been characterized by civic farsightedness and an admirable regard for human rights as above property rights. In refusing to be swayed by appeals to race prejudice, they have exhibited real qualities of unselfishness and statesmanship.

Norfolk, Va.
NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

MAR 8 1932

Negro Bathing Beach Assured

Having heard evidence and full argument in the case of the Negro bathing beach, Judge Hanckel, sitting in his Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk, dissolved the temporary injunction granted against completion of the proceedings looking to final acquisition of the tract of land by the City of Norfolk—instantly and as a matter of course. There was no equity in the bill of the petitioners who sought to prevent consummation of the long-delayed

transaction. It is fair to say, too, that if City Attorney Sebrell had been given notice of the petitioners' purpose through counsel to ask for a restraining order and had had opportunity to present the respondents' side, in all probability Judge Shackleford, sitting for Judge Hanckel, would not have issued the order.

Following confirmation by Judge White, of the Circuit Court of Princess Anne County, of the report of the condemnation commissioners, City Attorney Sebrell, acting for the City of Norfolk and in conformity with the custom of his office, paid to the clerk of the county the city's check for the sum fixed by the condemnation commissioners. Counsel for the petitioning opponents, not knowing the check had been delivered, obtained an injunction directing the city, or the city attorney, not to pay over the money—on the ground that the city attorney had not complied with the ordinance authorizing the condemnation proceedings against the Pennsylvania Railroad. Finding that the city attorney had paid the city's check into court, to the clerk of the court, counsel for the petitioners then sought and obtained the temporary injunction which has just been dissolved by Judge Hanckel.

That injunction restrained every bank in Norfolk from cashing the city's check. And it was sought on two grounds: one, that the statute had not been complied with, in that not "money" but a check had been paid into court; the other, the one set out as the basis for the original injunction, that the city attorney had not complied with the terms of the ordinance. Meanwhile, Council, by a three to two vote, had passed on its first reading an ordinance rescinding its original ordinance directing condemnation proceedings.

As disclosed in the news, a group of citizens, being advised that advocates of the establishment of the Negro bathing beach would be in a stronger position if the actual money were in the hands of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Princess Anne County, raised without any difficulty \$10,100 in cash, which these citizens' volunteer counsel, Colonel James Mann, paid over to the clerk, who, in turn, under instructions from Judge White, endorsed the city's check without recourse and turned it over to Colonel Mann. There remained, then, only the question as to the city attorney's compliance with the original ordinance directing him to institute and press condem-

nation proceedings to acquire the tract from off-way to the water charge them 10c a head. It is reported that on the past two Sundays, there have been from 500 to 700 paid tolls.

That has heretofore been explained fully in these columns. Briefly, again: the city attorney, with the consent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, requested the condemnation commissioners to assess separately the 10 acres of land and the 4-plus acres of filled-in stream bed, which the War Department in theory has a right to require the Pennsylvania to dredge at any time. The commissioners acceded to this request, assessed the land at \$1,000 an acre and the stream bed at a lump sum of \$100. Thus, the city attorney saved the City of Norfolk nearly \$4,000. And Council, from beginning to end, majority and minority, knew all these circumstances, including the fact that the area condemned and paid for by the city attorney in behalf of the city was and is precisely the same, by metes and bounds, as that which he was authorized and directed by the ordinance to acquire. Only, instead of \$14,000-plus, the area costs the city only \$10,100.

Here, then, in all probability, endeth the Negro bathing beach problem in so far as acquisition of the area is concerned. As the dissolution of the injunction means that the transaction was completed when the city attorney paid the sum fixed by the commissioners, Council cannot rescind its original ordinance. The gratitude and appreciation of all that part of the community that believes in justice to the city's underprivileged population must go to Mayor E. Jeff Robertson and Councilman S. Heth Tyler for standing fast in their righteous position, and to Colonel James Mann for his able service as counsel in the case—a service rendered without fee and solely in the interest of justice to more than 40,000 of Norfolk's people.

DANGEROUS BATHING BEACHES

FOUR persons have lost their lives by drowning this season at a place on Chesapeake Bay known as "Stump Hall" beach, and the bathing season has about six weeks to run.

In their eagerness to find a salt-water bathing place during the torrid weather, colored people in large numbers have been taking advantage of an opportunity afforded them to use a barren spot on the bay near the white Y. M. C. A. camp.

The place is unpoliced, unregulated as to life-guards, and according to reliable information furnished the Journal and Guide, there is a 15 to 20 feet drop in the depths a distance off shore. Uninformed and unsuspecting bathers frequently find themselves beyond their depths and in real difficulties with no adequate life-guards near.

Colored people who frequent this place find bathing free, but parties who own the right

RICHMOND, VA.

NEWS-LEADER

JUN 11 1932

GIVING THEM A BETTER CHANCE.

No Richmonder can fail to read a happy augury in the fact that the fund of \$15,000 for the establishment of a gymnasium at the Negro Community Centre has been fully subscribed. The money was not raised, as we see it, because the white people of Richmond believe that one gymnasium will appreciably decrease the disease that is carried into their homes because all Negroes in Richmond do not have the facilities for personal hygiene. The fund was contributed in comparatively small sums by a multitude of people because Richmond feels that the Negroes of the city are entitled by patient, uncomplaining service to better opportunities for physical betterment than have been allowed them. In twenty years we have given every white child in Richmond an improved chance to develop in decent health and with more nearly adequate schooling. Our young men have a swimming pool, athletic fields, tennis courts and golf clubs. The Negroes have only a few playgrounds for the children. It was to give them a start toward the recreational advantages the whites enjoy that the money was so readily forthcoming, with the active co-operation of the Negroes themselves. It was, we like to think, an expression of the honest wish of Richmond to equalize some of the blessings of life.

NORFOLK, VA.

VIRGINIAN PILOT

AUG 5 1932

SOLOMON'S ISLAND, according to this writer, is on the Eastern Shore if the colored people use Lem Bright's Beach.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Solomon's Island is on the Eastern Shore if the colored people use Lem Bright's beach. Mr. Graham is as well informed as the colored people are treated in this section.

Why ask the colored people to go to North Carolina or the Southern Branch to bathe? Why not to New Jersey beaches? They are as accessible in a way and there they would be treated as human beings.

If the white-owned property in the western part of Norfolk was valued as high and the tax rate as high as in the colored section, there would be a

cry to high heaven. They receive no return for such high taxes. They are entitled to some return for the money they spend and the city of Norfolk would be a fourth-rate town and the white people would pay higher taxes to enjoy the same privileges they now enjoy and the colored people pay for it. It is a sorry condition of affairs when the colored people of this city are treated as they are, owing to the action of a small minority.

ALFRED L. BELFIELD.

Norfolk, Va., July 28, 1932.

Opponents of Beach In Court Again On New Technicality

So far no date has been set for the trial of the case growing out of a suit filed in the Norfolk Circuit Court last week by three white Norfolk taxpayers and citizens asking that the court declare illegal and void the entire procedure by which the site of the proposed bathing beach at Little Beach for Norfolk's colored population was acquired.

The three complainants in the case C. G. Mayes, R. H. Gregory, and Elmer Wing, also asked the court to compel Colonel James Mann, also white, local attorney, to pay back to the city treasurer \$10,000 which was paid for the property.

The bill of complaint sets forth further that the city is in need of funds, is unable to sell bonds to meet current expenses, and that it would cost the city \$50,000 to put the beach property in condition to be used if the property were retained. The entire history of the beach project is reviewed in some detail in the papers filed in the suit. It begins with the first vote taken in City Council on the purchase of the property, the history of the condemnation procedure by which it was transferred from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other unsuccessful legal action taken by Walter F. Garrett and other white realtors to halt payment for the property.

Legal action taken last March was responsible for the naming of Colonel Mann as defendant in the suit. This action, which was subsequently dismissed, was in the form of an injunction obtained by Mr. Garrett to halt payment on the check for \$10,000 given in payment for the property.

The check had been tendered to the clerk of the Princess Anne County Circuit Court, in which the condemnation action had been carried out before the first injunction to halt payment for the site was obtained. A subsequent injunction temporarily halted payment at the bank on which the check was drawn.

Meanwhile a group of local citi-

zens of both races had raised the necessary amount to take up the city's check and Colonel Mann acted as their intermediary. When his purpose had been defeated, Mr. Garrett asked the dismissal of his suit without any judicial action whatever. The check was then cashed by Colonel Mann and the citizens who raised the money to pay for the property were reimbursed.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

Police men and Firemen - 1932

California



THIRTY-TWO OF CALIFORNIA'S FINEST, ~~Engine Company No. 11 and Truck Company~~
No. 11 of the Los Angeles Fire Department. This is one of the largest and most efficient fire
fighting units in the entire country.

Delaware Town Policed

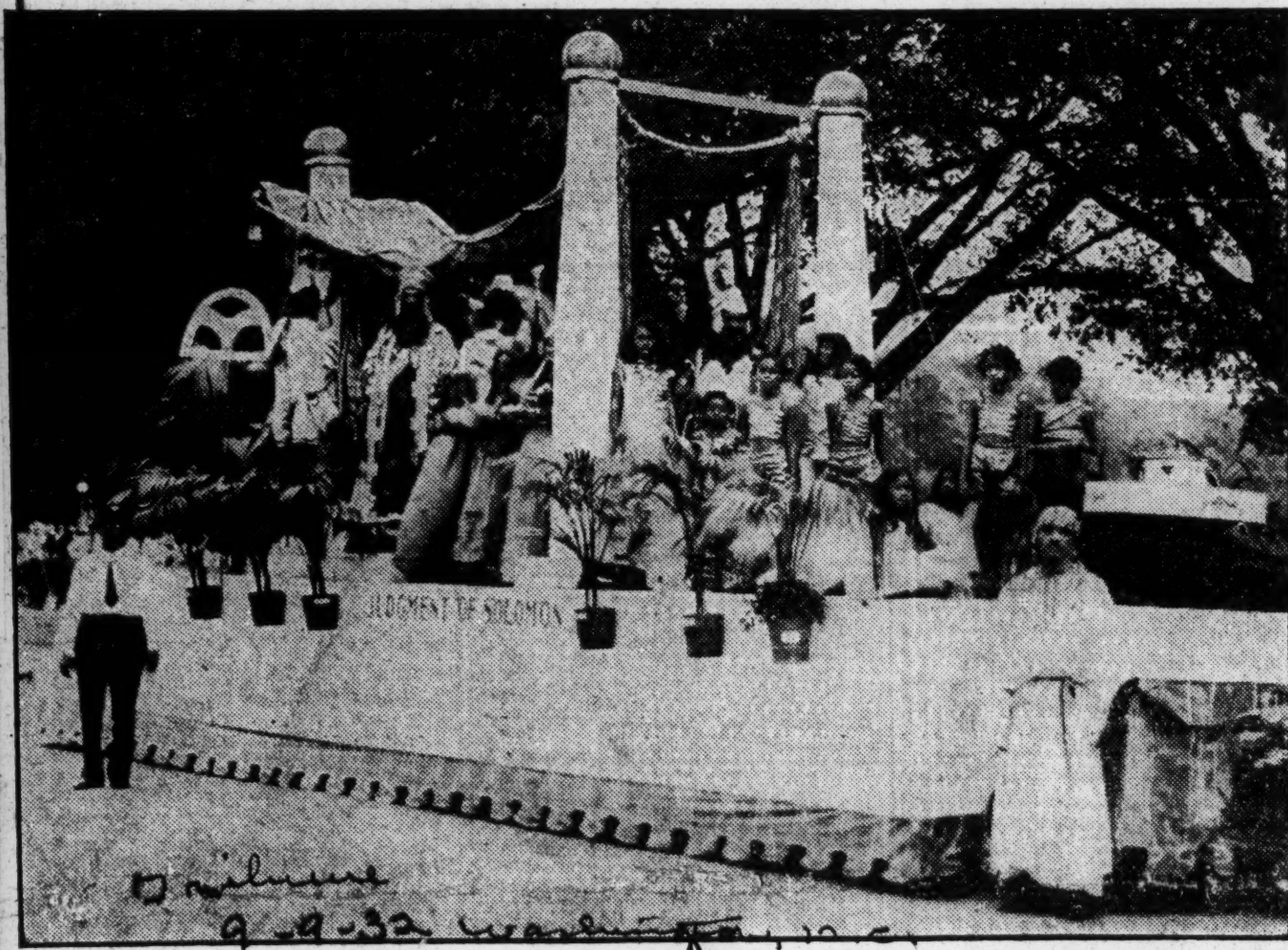
By Negro Patrolman

9-27-32
New York
LAUREL, Del.—The entire town of Laurel between the hours of 10 p. m. and 8 a. m. are in the hands of Hanson Gibson, Negro policeman. During the 10 years he has been a policeman the town has rested peacefully at night knowing that he was on the job.

Policemen and Firemen - 1932

COLORED POLICEMAN GIVEN SILVER MEDAL OF MERIT
 Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—Private K. B. Ashe, colored patrolman on the metropolitan police force here was awarded a silver medal for meritorious service last week by the police department here. Patrolman Ashe captured single handed a criminal who had just killed a man.

First Prize Float In Labor Day Parade



"JUDGEMENT OF SOLOMON," prize winning float in the annual Labor Day parade here Monday. The float was made by members of No. 4 Engine Company and was voted the most beautiful in the line of march in which over 200 floats were exhibited. Captain J. B. Key is in command of the Company.

No. 4 Engine Com'y Is Awarded First Prize in Labor Day Parade

100,000 View Scene From "Judgement Of Solomon"
 As Float Is Drawn By Four Horses Up
 Famous Pennsylvania Avenue

100,000 VIEW SCENE FROM "JUDGEMENT OF SOLOMON"

For the second time in three years Engine Company No. 4 won the first prize for having the most beautiful float of fire or police organization in line in the annual Firemen and Policemen Labor Day parade. It won the first prize in 1930 and second prize in 1929.

The float which depicted the scene "King Solomon's Judgment" was voted the most beautiful among two hundred from the District, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The float was designed by Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham of the Community Center, and represented the throne-room of King Solomon in all its splendor, beauty, and pageantry of that period. It showed the famous scene where Solomon decided the ownership of an infant which was claimed by two women.

JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON

Solomon was represented by Private J. W. Rouse while Ernest Segal played the part of the executioner. Mrs. Margaret Kelson played the part of first mother, Mrs. Gant, second mother, and Private M. R. Ross councillor. Other characters were Misses Lombre, the Arnold sisters, Mrs. E. M. McDavis, Mr. Washington, Maceo Bond, Miss Clarice Butler, Miss Grace Richardson, and Gloria Lyles as dancing fan girls and spearmen.

The float was drawn by four powerful horses led by like number of horsemen in costume. The horsemen were Private C. Young, Charles Richardson, Stevenson Middleton and W. Proctor.

The costumes were designed by Lilian C. Alexander. The float was built and directed by officers and men of No. 4 Company under the direction of Captain J. G. B. Key, Lieutenant R. J. Holmes, and Sergeant J. F. Mills, M. R. Ross and J. F. Mills were the builders.

WON IN 1930

In 1930 No. 4 Company won first prize with the float "Cleopatra." The company has won many second awards during the annual pageant here on Labor Day.

All along the line of the march the float attracted favorable attention and comment from the 100,000 lined on the avenue. It took the men of the company

six weeks to complete the float and due to the large amount of work to be done at the last minute and because of rain the night before the parade the float was later in line than scheduled and was in last position.

Besides Captain Key, Lieutenant Holmes and Sergeant Mills other members of the company are George O'Brien, J. W. Stevenson, J. R. Bush, A. A. King, J. M. Carter, H. Thrasher, E. Johnson, J. A. Briscoe, M. R. Ross, and J. F. Mills.

The East Arlington Fire Company with a truck and engine in the parade was the only other colored company in the line. The Community Center Band received favorable comment with their snappy music and bright uniforms.

APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO POLICEMEN URGED BY PASTOR

Less Than 40 On Force Is Pointed Out To Commissioners

The District Commissioners and officials of the Police Department were petitioned last Friday by the Rev. H. R. Randolph to select more colored applicants for the Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in the Police Department created by deaths, retirements, promotions and resignations.

There are approximately over 1,000 policemen on the Metropolitan force with only 40 colored. According to population in the District of Columbia on the basis of one-fourth colored population there ought to be at least 250 Negro members on the force.

The Rev. Randolph is connected with A. M. E. Zion Church of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference and has been active in behalf of urging local officials to appoint

ministers and civic associations. He is urging all organizations to unite in a protest against the apparent lack of appointment of colored men on the force.

MORE NEGROES FOR POLICE

Future
Washington is far short of the number of Negroes on the police force and in the fire departments of the District, in keeping with the percentage of population.

Negroes number a little more than 25 per cent or one-fourth of the population. According to that ratio there should be 400 Negroes on the police force and 150 in the fire department.

10-7-32
Instead of having our quota we have about ten per cent, 40 Negroes on the police force and only 16 in the fire department.

Washington
When questioned concerning this woeful lack of "equal opportunity" so often spoken of by the Hoover Administration, various officials from the Commissioners on down place the blame on the Civil Service Commission.

There are divers means of diverting and defeating Negro applicants from an unfriendly physical examination on through to the certification of eligible names. Race prejudice has worked out all of the lies necessary to evade the appointing of Negroes to the police and fire departments in the District.

"Taxation without representation" is as much tyranny today as in the days of the Revolution. And to think a government established on that principle would deny its citizens that privilege.

The Negroes of Washington and the country over are not asking for special privileges but for President Hoover's oft repeated "equal opportunity."

Bring the fire and police departments up to their full quota of Negro citizens in keeping with their ratio of population.

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

JUN 3 1932

DESERVES CONSIDERATION

The suggestion of the grand jury that the excessive percentage here of crime among Negroes might be reduced by appointment of Negro policemen for service in Negro sections can be discussed without fear of arousing race prejudice because the plan is one that is carried out in a number of cities, in the South as well as in the North.

In Galveston and San Antonio, Texas, Negro police are authorized to arrest only Negroes. In Louisville, Ky., twelve Negro policemen and six Negro detectives are assigned to Negro sections and may arrest white persons only in case of emergency. In St. Louis, which closely approximates Baltimore in both white and Negro population, there are eleven Negro policemen and ten Negro detectives. They are empowered to act whenever they witness a violation of the law. These examples of use of Negroes in the war upon crime show that there are various

methods of utilizing them without giving reasonable basis for the objection that would arise in this city if they were authorized to arrest generally for commission of crime.

Baltimore city has a large Negro population. It is responsible for a much greater proportion of crime than the ratio of its population bears to the white population. In 1931, of the seventy-nine murders reported, fifty were charged to Negroes, and in many other classes of violations of the law Negro participation is relatively very high. Of course, the community is deeply concerned in reducing this ratio just as it is concerned in reducing contagious and other kinds of disease among Negroes. And if experience elsewhere has proved that employment of Negro police and detectives has helped to accomplish the desired result, the plan should be worth consideration here, its adoption being surrounded with safeguards that would commend it to the approval of the community.

ATTORNEY FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO ADDRESS SOUTH SIDE MEETING

Frank Donoghue, attorney for the Chicago fire department and one of the foremost authorities on the legal phases and application of the civil service laws as they apply to the appointment of firemen and other civil service employees for the municipality, will be chief speaker at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens of Chicago at 3517 Indiana Ave., Jan. 17 at 3 p. m.

The fire department attorney will be open to questions from the floor after his address, according to Edgar G. Brown, director of the 10-year plan.

"If Race officers in the police department have deported themselves honorably and capably in every capacity throughout the city regardless of race or creed," said Mr. Brown, "then our firemen, as officers or in the ranks, can likewise function successfully in any station of the city, whether it be Hyde Park, Lawndale, Beverly Hills, Morgan Park or the Lake Shore drive district. In other words, hundreds of qualified Race firemen could and would be on the fire department if their legal rights were properly enforced by the mayor, civil service commission, the fire chief and his adviser and counsel.

"The campaign, waged so courageously and unceasingly by The Chicago Defender, must be pushed to a final and successful conclusion in 1932 by working together, fighting together and standing together, and the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens of Chicago must put this job over. I repeat, 246,000 Race citizens, united, militant, insistent and eternally vigilant, can revolutionize this whole city from Gary to Evanston and Lake Michigan to River Forest. One hundred thousand dollars and 100,000 Race men and women can demand anything they want and get it in Chicago. The Chicago Defender was never more right than in its fight for Race firemen all over Chicago," concluded Brown.

CITIZENS WANT RACE FIREMEN ALL OVER CITY

With the advent of the new year, The Chicago Defender is being besieged with requests from Race members on the Chicago fire department, those on eligible lists and public-spirited citizens, urging a continuance of the fight to place more Race men as firemen at the various stations throughout the city.

New fire stations in the Seventh and Tenth wards will soon be opened and firemen are impressed with the injustice of the present system in the department which restricts our firemen to the two stations where they already work, instead of employing them all over the city, as are members of the police department.

If policemen can work together throughout the city, why cannot members of the fire department? Members of the Race, as taxpayers, help maintain both departments and should have city-wide representation on both and not restricted to just one district.

Should the fire department abandon its past policy and admit more of our men to the ranks, it would surely help greatly in solving the unemployment problem which the city now faces.

Ministers, politicians and civic leaders are urged to join forces and appeal to the aldermen and other city officials to have this injustice removed. At the present time of general unemployment, no color line should be shown and the city's executives should see to it that all men, regardless of race, be given an opportunity to show their worth.

Mayor Cermak Promises to Scatter Firemen Over City

Mayor A. J. Cermak assured Representative Charles Jenkins, Race member of the legislature from the Third district in the house at Springfield, after a 45-minute conference arranged by Edgar G. Brown, director of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens of Chicago, that the civil service list of the city would be open to him for personal scrutiny to see that every citizen, regardless of color, receives a square deal and appointment in the order certified on the civil service list.

Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, Representatives Jenkins, King, Warfield, Gaines and Blackwell all supported Mayor Cermak's financial relief measure for Chicago. They are credited with casting the deciding votes in its favor to make way for school teachers, firemen, policemen and other city and county employees receiving their back pay.

Edgar G. Brown, who is championing the campaign of The Chicago Defender for Race firemen all over Chicago in order to break up the present policy and plan of discrimination, limitation and segregation to two small engine houses, considers Mayor Cermak's pledge to Representative Jenkins the biggest victory yet won in The Chicago Defender's drive for Race firemen appointed strictly on the basis of merit and not color.

The success in the postoffice under the federal government of citizens working together under the same roof as equals and coworkers, and in places of authority will be the topic at the regular meeting of the 10-year progress plan Sunday, Jan. 24, at 3 p. m., at 3517 Indiana Ave.

SAYS DEFENDER IS RIGHT IN ITS FIGHT FOR CITY FIREMEN

Edgar G. Brown, director 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens of Chicago, put the question of appointment of Race men in every fire engine house in Chicago squarely up to Frank Donoghue, attorney for the fire department and the principal speaker last Sunday afternoon in the headquarters located at 3517 Indiana Ave.

"You will not get anything you don't fight for," said Mr. Donoghue. "Your organization, Mr. Brown, and The Chicago Defender can depend upon me doing everything in my power to see that eligible men of your Race are appointed in the fire department regardless of the opening or vacancy is on the West side, or North side." Mr. Donoghue outlined the law, which states clearly that firemen on the civil service eligible list must be taken in order to fill all vacancies as they occur, regardless of race, creed or color.

He advised the 10-year progress plan and program, through Mr. Brown, to check the list at the city hall and make a test case of the next vacancy, insisting Race firemen next in line be sent to the engine house anywhere the opening comes, whether in Englewood, Morgan Park or Beverly Hills. Mr. Donoghue paid high tribute to the Race as being free of arsons or firebugs and asked that all stand with bowed heads in honor and reverence of those brave firemen who had lost their lives to save others.

Postmaster Arthur C. Leuder, who directs a force of nearly fifteen thou-

See Need for Race Motormen and Conductors

In order to gain and maintain their rights and privileges, it is necessary for a free people to be constantly alert, urging at every opportunity that those rights be respected. Pursuant to this thought The Chicago Defender, in the interest of the man farthest down, must constantly carry the banner for the struggling masses to the end that our public utilities, and especially such common carriers as street cars and elevated roads, shall not be without the information that we are insisting upon our group sharing in the proceeds spent for them

in proportion to their contribution to the upkeep of the corporations in question.

We should have motormen and conductors in the operation of both of these concerns. We must continue to fight for this innovation until it is consummated.

We cannot and will not accept the inferiority complex which the refusal of the employment of our group implies. Any race of people whose members are willing to die to make possible the perpetuity of a government should not be denied the privilege of working in any department or for any subsidiary thereof, whether national or local, that the people of this government have established.

CITIZENS WANT RACE FIREMEN ALL OVER CITY

The Chicago Defender is constantly urged by petitions and otherwise to continue its fight for the development in the various departments under the control of the city a true sense of democracy. Realistic citizens believe in the creation of the new fire stations that the manning of them should be done without regard to racial distinctions, purely upon the question of their eligibility on the civil service list.

There is no more need for a strictly "Colored" fire department than there is for a distinctly Jewish fire department, or a Polish fire department. The different racial groups should be selected according to the averages as certified by the civil service commission and should be placed at whatever fire station their services may be needed. It is contrary to the spirit of democracy of both our state and country that this discriminatory attitude should be assumed by those who have the appointing power.

The creation of separate units governed by their racial identities disregards a fundamental purpose and spirit of American principles. If the purpose and teachings of a country are to be solidified and consummated upon the theory of one for all and all for one, then activities of the government must reflect this spirit.

Let those in control of the fire department abandon that past policy and admit all men to its ranks without regard to race or creed.

Fight for More Firemen Is Taken to Civil Service Body

Chicago Defender
"Race firemen in engine houses all over Chicago will soon be an established fact," was the way Edgar G. Brown, director of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens, summed up the campaign to date. "The Chicago Defender has clearly shown the injustice and folly of the present restriction of Race firemen to two small engine houses in the Second ward," continued Mr. Brown, "and no fair-minded official can do anything but right this long standing wrong."

There are nearly 150 fire engine companies throughout the city, and the immediate recognition of one or two Race firemen at each station house would give many unemployed Race men now on the eligible list steady work and a chance to make an honest living for their families.

The Chicago Defender calls upon every Race citizen and resident of Chicago to write the fire commissioner, city hall, bringing his attention to the fact that hundreds of Race men serve both as patrolmen and officers in the Chicago police department, and have done so with honor to themselves and the expressed gratitude and respect of the whole community, regardless of race or creed. Why cannot this same condition obtain under the chief of the Chicago fire department? Too, why cannot Chicago's Race firemen act in the capacity of superior officers all over the city as they do in New York?

Collins to Speak

Richard Collins, president of the civil service commission, head of the city's examining board for both policemen and firemen and a cabinet member of Mayor Cermak's administration, which has promised to wipe out this discrimination against Race firemen that has persisted through the years, will be the principal speaker Sunday, Jan. 31, at 3 p. m., at 3517 Indiana Ave., headquarters of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens of Chicago. Edgar G. Brown at that time will outline further plans for immediate action.

Edgar Brown Makes Strong Fight for City Race Firemen

Edgar G. Brown, director of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens of Chicago, locked horns this week with James Osborne, secretary of the civil service commission, for the past six years. The Chicago Defender's fight for Race firemen all over Chicago has followed up Mayor Cermak's promise to get a showdown right in the offices of the civil service commission.

Osborne contended it was impossible to send Race firemen on the civil service eligible list to fill vacancies in areas populated by white citizens. It was pointed out by Mr. Brown that this is just what must be done if the letter and spirit of the law is to be maintained and carried out as the members of the commission, under oath, are sworn to do.

The fact that this has been a practice even by the civil service commission in the case of school teachers, policemen and other municipal employees was conclusively argued and subsequently proven by records of recent appointments in the health department under Dr. Herman N. Bundesen.

This apparent attempt to block The Chicago Defender's campaign by insiders at the civil service commission warrants immediate action and complete investigation by the state attorney's office. To this end arrangements are being made by Edgar G. Brown as director of the campaign to see Judge John A. Swanson and map out definite steps to be taken in this direction.

The regular weekly meeting of the 10-year progress plan and program for the Race citizens of Chicago will be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3517 Indiana Ave., at 3 o'clock. Hon. Edward J. Kelly, president of the South Park board, has been invited to be the principal speaker. Mr. Kelly is also chief engineer of the sanitary district, which employs some 3,000 persons, among them a goodly number of the Race.

LIEUT. SCOTT HAS RECORD OF 25 YEARS

Veteran Policeman Is to Keep Working

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

Chicago Defender
It was just 25 years ago Tuesday, April 19, that a young six-footer, fresh from his California run as a Pullman porter, answered roll call at the old Cottage Grove Ave. police station, 26th St. and Cottage Grove Ave., and immediately thereafter started out on a career that was to bring him many honors and the respect and confidence of an admiring citizenry.

Now, after a quarter of a century of service to the city of Chicago protecting its citizens and their property, John T. Scott, who walked his first beat April 19, 1907, wears a star of lieutenantcy; has to his credit the solution of scores of major crimes, and has been cited for bravery and received creditable mention for meritorious service. His citations and mentions number 17.

Solved Many Crimes

Scott got his start under the late Lieutenant Walsh. Long before the name of Cottage Grove Ave. station was changed to Pekin and the location changed to 27th and State Sts. Scott had worked himself up in the department and had received an assignment as a detective. That was

in 1918. At the detective bureau traveling in plain clothes, Scott began his record as an investigator of extraordinary ability. Probably, however, his first outstanding achievement as a sleuth was the apprehension of Earl Simpson, who murdered Lee Bowe at 31st and State St. April 16, 1916.

Simpson was arrested at the Union stock yards by Scott, who coaxed a confession from the suspect before the elevated train on which they were returning from the yards reached Indiana Ave. station, a distance of about a mile. Simpson is now serving a life sentence in Joliet penitentiary.

Scott was promoted to a sergeancy in 1919 and was elevated to the position of lieutenant in 1927. Throughout his years on the police force Scott has never missed a roll call except when he was physically unable to do so. It is his hobby to be on time, he admitted.

From December, 1927, until June 1931, Scott was assigned to South side stations, alternating between Wabash Ave. and Stanton Ave. While in command at these stations the lieutenant became known as a disciplinarian. It's interesting to note that men under him grew to admire Scott immensely because he demanded strict observation of department rules, and those who heeded his advice never went wrong.

Tabooes Third Degree

Lieutenant Scott said recently that he has a deep-rooted hatred for drunken policemen; always has and always will have. He thinks a drunken officer with a gun is far worse and more dangerous than a vicious mad dog in a school yard with a group of small children.

Few policemen can boast of not having been either before the police trial board or reprimanded by a superior officer as Scott does. This is in view of Scott's 25 years of service. Another boast of Scott's is that he has never practiced so-called third degree methods to obtain confessions.

Just last week Lieutenant Scott was paid a high tribute when Edward May, who was wanted in connection with the slaying of John Brooks in the flat at 3415 Indiana Ave., on April 14, telephoned Scott's home, made an appointment, then hired a cab and went to the officer's home at 6428 Evans Ave., and surrendered.

That's confidence for you, especially when it is realized that there are thousands of other policemen in the city into whose hands May might have put himself.

Scott is married and has a grown son. On May 30 the lieutenant, still active and good for many more years of detective work, started out on his second quarter century as a member of the Chicago police force. He and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Scott, whom he married in November, 1907, are members of St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic church. Since June, 1931, Lieutenant Scott has been back at the central detective bureau assigned to general crime. Although his career appears to be well rounded out, yet the veteran refuses to discuss retirement.

RACE OFFICERS CRASH COLOR BAR AT PEKIN

Johnson, Freeman Put in Plain Clothes

Chicago Defender
For the first time in nearly three years members of the Race assigned to Pekin police station are traveling in plain clothes.

Appointment of Patrolmen Hymon T. Johnson and James B. Freeman to the detective division by Capt. Charles Larkin, comes close on the heels of protests made by The Chicago Defender, that some of the South side police station commanders were discriminating in the distribution of desirable assignments.

In crashing the barrier which had kept many efficient detectives in uniform, Officers Johnson and Freeman are now in position to demonstrate their ability and revive the hope that other members will be put in plain clothes.

Capt. Thomas Condon of Stanton Ave., has taken the lead in the move to prorate the coveted assignments in view of Scott's 25 years of service. Besides having a detail in charge of one of the Lincoln squads, he has three other men in plain clothes and several uniformed men on small-car details.

Capt. Thomas Kilroy returned Sergt. Sam Black to active charge of the Lincoln squad, from which he was ousted by Capt. John P. Stege, who was recently transferred from Wabash Ave. to Desplaines St., taking the place of Kilroy who supplanted him at the South side station. Wabash Ave. also has uniformed men on small cars and two men in plain clothes.

Now that Johnson and Freeman by their excellent police work, have merited and obtained consideration it is to be hoped that others will be likewise considered.

SERGT. LILBURN JACKSON OF POLICE DEPARTMENT RETIRES

The police department of Chicago and the military forces of the United States government suffered a distinct loss in the services of one of their most efficient and distinguished officers with the announcement this week of the retirement from the police force of Sergt. Lilburn Jackson, who for 26 years has guarded the lives and property of Chicago citizens and who twice saw service on the field of battle in defense of the Stars and Stripes.

The outstanding feature of Sergeant Jackson's record as a police officer and undoubtedly the one of which he is most proud is the fact that all during his spectacular career while fighting the criminal element and the avowed enemies of society never once was he reprimanded or called before the police trial board for infraction of the rules.

The outstanding feature of Sergeant Jackson's military record, which came as a fitting climax to his many years of active service, was the recognition he received when his name was prominently mentioned as colonel of the Eighth regiment, Illinois National Guard, to succeed Col. Otis B. Duncan.

Jackson, who at that time was major of the regiment, had made an enviable record. In 1916 as first lieutenant he was a member of General Pershing's punitive expeditionary forces in Mexico and saw active service on the border. In 1917, leaving Chicago with the Eighth regiment, he was made a captain in Houston, Tex., and saw service in the World war with this famous Illinois fighting unit. He was discharged from the federal service March 11 at Camp Grant.

Born in 1876 in Covert, Mich., and coming to Chicago at the time of the first World's fair in 1892, Sergeant Jackson joined the police force in 1907 and was assigned to the old 22d St. station. He was then transferred to the Stanton Ave. station, and a few years later when State's Attorney Crowe was waging a relentless war against repeated bombings on the South side, Sergeant Jackson was detailed to the 48th St. station. At the time of his retirement he was serving at the Pekin station.

Sergeant Jackson, who lives at 4229 Prairie Ave., has no plans for the immediate future save to recover his health, the loss of which prompted his retirement. A prolonged rest with freedom from the arduous duties of the police department will no doubt hasten his recovery. He has no children and Mrs. Jackson, his devoted companion for a number of years, passed away March 14 of last year.

CAPTAIN PRAISES WORK OF RACECOPS

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4—Charges of irregularities in any direction at the Wabash Avenue station, Fifth police district, of this city as reported in a local weekly last week, were vigorously and vehemently denied by Captain Thomas Kilroy (who is in charge of the station, in a statement to a representative of the Pittsburgh Courier Tuesday afternoon.

"If there are any irregularities," said Captain Kilroy, "of any kind they cannot be charged to the police department. I have read of these charges with much surprise and with a certain degree of disappointment."

"To my mind," continued the captain, "we have in the Fifth police district, which it is my pleasure to command, one of the finest groups of men on the police force of Chicago. They have done effective work in cleaning up this district, and have thereby won the commendation of the citizens of our district."

"We do not countenance, in any degree, any brutality or any 'so-called Cossack methods' on the part of any of the men. Arrests have been made, but no law-abiding, respectable citizen has been

molested, and neither have any doors been smashed by our men since I took charge.

"The charges of irregularities must rest upon the shoulders of the court attaches, if anywhere, and not upon the police. No bondsmen loiter in or around this station. There is a bonding company located across the street from the station, but we have no control whatever over that. They evidently pay their rent and are licensed to do business, so there is nothing we can do. If the bailiffs do not carry out their duties it is their responsibility, not ours."

Captain Kilroy praised the loyalty and the effective work of the Negro members of his command and pointed out several members who had done very commendable work.



LIEUT. HARRY BUFORD

After wearing a badge of police lieutenant for years in Omaha, Neb., Lieutenant Buford has been demoted to the rank of patrolman and assigned a beat. His demotion followed a liquor racket trial in which he was acquitted.

POLICE OFFICER STARKS HERO IN GUN BATTLE

Captures, Disarms Bandit Amid Fusilade Of Bullets

Recorder
Negro gallantry, valor and loyalty was manifested with characteristic efficiency Tuesday morning amid sizzling bullets that sent citizens scurrying for cover in all directions while glass in windows and doors crashed against floors and ceilings during a fusilade of revolver shots exchanged between Jack Werner, proprietor of a store at 234 Indiana avenue and two youthful white bandits, Roy Love, 19 years old, 225 North Noble street and Stanley Parker, 20 years old, 924 West New York street.

Holdup Is Foiled
Trouble started after the bandits had attempted to stage a holdup at the Werner store, police said.

Fred Starks, traffic police officer at the last annual Christmas benefit appeared on the scene just as Werner, mortally wounded by a shot through the abdomen, was emptying his revolver at the fleeing robbers.

Falls Unconscious
As one of the bandits was grabbed and disarmed by Starks, Werner was seen to fall unconscious on the sidewalk.

Two of Werner's bullets found their marks on Love, the bandit nabbed by Starks, while Love was engaged in a running revolver fight with the pawn broker. The bandit is now lying on a City hospital in a serious condition.

The bandit's companion, Stanley Parker, who escaped in the large crowd attracted to the scene of the shooting, was later captured and locked up.

Starks, with drawn automatic, ordered the robber to "drop that gun" as the bandit rushed down the street loosening bullets at Werner.

Bandit and pawn broker are still at the City hospital where efforts are being made to save their lives.

Firemen Dance Plans Rounding into Shape

Recorder
Big Time Expected at Walker Casino Next Tuesday

Plans for the Christmas benefit dance, which is being rounded into shape, according to Jean L. Burnett, engine house No. 1 attache.

The Xmas dance, which has been arranged by Mr. Burnett for four years, will be given in the Walker casino Thursday of next week.

Proceeds of the affair will be used to buy Christmas baskets which will be distributed as usual from the engine house at 445 Indiana avenue, to needy families.

According to sponsor Burnett, sufficient funds were raised last year to fill 300 baskets. Nine hundred persons were in attendance at the last annual Christmas benefit dance.

Committee on arrangements is headed by Captain Renzil Williams and Lieutenant Roy Howard. The need for Christmas cheer among the poor is greater than ever this year, asserted Mr. Burnett, who was loud in his praise of neighborhood merchants, who aided him in pulling over the big charity program. Scores of letters, inquiring about the Xmas baskets being received daily by Mr. Burnett.

Music for the dance will be furnished by Jimmy Nicholson's Fourteen Recording Polk Dots orchestra.

VETERAN



Recorder
CAPT. HERBERT FLETCHER

One of the most highly efficient Indianapolis police officer, who has the distinction of having been the second member of the local force to hold the rank of major. Characteristically firm, hearty and pleasant to meet, Captain Fletcher is described by hundreds who know him as being possessed of a quality of diplomacy that fits him especially well as an officer of the law.

Member of D.M. Police

Force for 14 Years

Second Negro Appointment Made By Bane

Colonel W. Hill, 39, city detective died at 9:30 P. M. Wednesday at Iowa Methodist Hospital, after an illness of more than a month.

He succumbed to a heart attack which followed pneumonia and high blood pressure.

Mr. Hill joined the police department 14 years ago. He was promoted to detective two years ago and served in that department continuously since.

Mr. Hill was born at Sparrow Point, Maryland, May 28, 1893. He moved to Iowa with his family in his youth, and had lived here for 23 years.

He was a world war veteran, serving overseas in the 809th Pioneer Infantry as regimental supply sergeant.

At the time of his death he was worshipful master of Doric lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Hill is survived by his mother Mrs. Mary Hill of Council Bluffs, a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of Des Moines, and two brothers, Major Hill of Des Moines and Governor Hill of Council Bluffs.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 1:00 P. M. at Corinthian Baptist Church. The remains are in charge of Fowler and Son, undertakers, with interment at Glendale cemetery.



By the Staff Writer

Among the ten policemen certified Thursday by Roscoe P. Bane, public safety commissioner, James L. McGuire, well known deputy sheriff, 1320 Laurel St., successfully passed the test and was appointed as a member of the Des Moines police force. His grade averaged 85.3 per cent, weight of 161 lbs. and height of 5 feet 11 1/4 inches.

For the past ten years Mr. McGuire was deputy sheriff under Park Findley and Sheriff C. F. Keeling. He has lived here all his life and attended West High School where he was an outstanding athlete in football and track.

His favorite diversion is golf and is a member of the Valley Golf Club which has competed in several tournaments. Mr. McGuire is an artist of

recognized ability and has won several awards. He designed the memorial to Dewey Marshall, officer killed several years ago in the line of duty, which now hangs in the office of the sheriff.

Mr. McGuire is a World War veteran, enlisting May, 1917, with 370th infantry, old 8th Illinois regiment. He belongs to the Lincoln Post of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a Mason, is married and has one son, James Lloyd, Jr.

This makes the second Negro appointment made by Commissioner Bane since March. The first one was Ben Rich, appointed at the start of the second term of Mr. Bane. Des Moines is indeed fortunate to have a courageous official in its public safety department who recognizes merit and ability regardless of race, color or creed.

Clarence Glead, Candidate For Sheriff in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Kas.—The first Negro to run as a candidate for sheriff here is Clarence Glead, son of one of the oldest families in Lawrence, who will make his race at the August primary on the Republican ticket.

Glead, born and educated in Lawrence, has been in business here with his brother for many years as produce dealer at the southwest corner of town. He is well known practically to every one in Lawrence and to a great majority of the people in the county. He is held in high esteem for his honesty, integrity and courteous manner.

Many of his friends are at work in the effort to bring him out in the lead at the primary.

He is a brother of Fred Glead in Kansas City, who is the owner of a tire shop there.

Negro Officers of Police Department Make Total of 22

Twenty Negro police officers have been appointed to the Kansas City police department since the home rule went into effect in the spring of this year. Two officers, one a detective, remaining from the former administration, make the total, 22. *Call*

The most recent officers added to the force on Nov. 14 are: George Avery, 2025 Troost avenue, and Lehman Walker, 2326 Tracy avenue.

Remaining in the department from the former administration are: Detective William Warren, 2624 Highland avenue, and John Harris, 2116 East Thirteenth street. *11-18-32*

The other officers are: Charles Smallwood, 1011 Harrison street; Stanley Bartlett, 1515 Harrison street; John C. Botts, 916 Highland avenue; Walter Carter, 2209 Vine street; Lee W. Davis, 1828 East Nineteenth street; John Harris, 2116 East Thirteenth street; Sam Hicks, 2903 Terrace street; Frank R. Johnson, 923 Campbell street; William Kenner, 1404 Tracy avenue; Thomas O. Lee, 1504 Cottage avenue; Grant McClellan, 1406 Tracy avenue; Otto Ray, 2109 Campbell street.

William Reynolds, 3227 Harrison street; Carlos Smith, 1203 Paseo; Forest Stirman, 1109 Garfield avenue; Charles Thomas, 403 East Fourth street; Frank Clark, 2400 Tracy avenue, and George R. Robinson, 627 Charlotte street, a detective.

NEGRO POLICE URGED BY GRAND JURY

5-14-32

Pointing to the high percentage of arrests and crime among colored, the retiring January grand jury, recommended the appointment of colored policemen and policewomen in colored sections of the city.

The recommendations were made public in the report of the body made to Judge Eli Frank, white, at the expiration of their term of duty, Friday.

Of the 23 members of the grand jury, Preston Linberry was the lone colored member. Mr. Linberry entertains high hopes for the reduction of crime among colored in this city.

In making the report the body admitted the present law enforcement methods were inadequate and failed to reduce the percentage of crime in the city. In an effort to suggest a means of the reduction of crime, the jurors asked those in authority to earnestly consider their recommendation of employing colored police workers in colored sections.

Crime is Costly

Pointing to the high cost of crime in dollars and cents, the retiring jury, estimated the cost of law enforcement agencies at \$9,000,000 from the city's finance.

Leaders of both white and colored civic groups have resumed activity, which they hope will lead to some method of crime reduction. Colored police has been one of the suggestions.

Colored Crime is High

In the report, the grand jury called attention to the fact that the colored population constitutes only 15 per cent of the total, but that the percentage of total arrests accorded to colored offenders, is rated at 40 per cent.

These statements of the body were based on the records of the police department for a five year period. As a remedy for the situation, the grand jury said, in their report.

"In view of these facts (high crime rate), we are of the opinion that crime among the colored population, with its resultant costs to the community, could be greatly reduced and more effectively prevented by the appointment of colored policemen and policewomen, detailed to the colored sections of the city, as has been done in numerous other cities in all sections of the country, and we urge those in authority to consider this recommendation."

Police Won't Talk

Baltimore's police authorities

have refused, flatly, to discuss the proposal of the grand jury. Commissioner Gaither refused to discuss any phase of the question of colored police.

In an effort to feel out the sentiment of the various captains of the police districts, the AFRO-AMERICAN asked the captains of six districts the question:

"If colored police were appointed to your district, what would be your attitude toward them?"

Captains Are Silent

When questioned, Captain John W. Robinson, commander of the southwestern district, declared, "I have no statement to make in reference to the appointment of colored policemen at this time. I will make a statement, and an appointment, when the commissioner of police makes a statement."

When interviewed at the Southern police station, Captain Frank Lindung stated, "I regret that I am not in a position to make a statement of police matters, to the press."

Captain Charles Kahler, commander of the Eastern district declared: "I have no statement to make. The commissioner will decide the matter and all subordinates will act according to his decisions."

The amiable Captain Thomas Mooney, commander of the North-eastern district, also refused to make a statement when questioned. In his refusal he declared, "It is the policy of the police department, for the head of that organization to make all statements concerning the policy of the department. Consequently I have no statement to make concerning appointment of colored officers."

To the query, Captain Charles Lastner of the Northwestern district, would have absolutely nothing to say, emphatically stating that he would make no statement.

Captain John A. Cooney of the Western district, was more responsive. He pointed out that the question was a difficult one to answer in view of a captain being only a subordinate to the commissioner of police. He said he could not answer the question himself and would have referred the question to Commissioner Gaither.

Advocates Marriage Laws

Pointing also, to the high percentage of sex crimes, the grand jury recommended eugenic control of marriage.

Legislation requiring examination of those who would be allowed to beget, and rear children, would help materially, in reducing feeble-mindedness and degeneracy, the group reports.

The twenty-three men who composed the retiring January term grand jury, were as follows:

Harry Ridgely Warfield, foreman; John T. Duncan, John A. Davis, Jacob M. Lauchheimer, John T. Winard, William M. Gardner, W. C. Marie, Charles E. Snyder, William Ingle, Morton B. Kohn, George P. Lynch, William W. Kennedy, James

Cops Everywhere But Baltimore



CALVIN C. MOODY

former Peoria (Ill.) resident, graduate of the Peoria high schools and a former student at the University of Iowa, was appointed to the Milwaukee police force on June 13. Baltimore has done a lot of talking but has no colored cops.



HE TELLS ATLANTIC CITY WHEN TO GO.—James Diamond Elliott, detective lieutenant of Atlantic City, N.J. He is sending an "all around" to his subordinates. Lieutenant Elliott works in the traffic division.

GAITHER SAYS APPOINTMENTS NOT UP TO HIM

11-5-32

Power to Name Colored Men Not His, Says Commissioner.

NO COLORED ON
LISTS SENT HIM

The Examiners' Board
Must Send Them Up.

The appointment of colored candidates to the police force is not within his power, Commissioner Charles E. Gaither told the AFRO-AMERICAN in an interview Tuesday following his appointment of four new patrolmen, Saturday.

As to why he had again neglected an opportunity to fill a police vacancy with a colored patrolman, Commissioner Gaither declared that there were no colored candidates on the eligible list.

Those who are appointed, he said, are first nominated by the board of police examiners and from this total of 100 per cent men he makes his selection.

At this drawing, he declared that there were 33 who made the 100 per cent average and this group must be exhausted before he takes the 99 per cent and 98 per cent, and so on down the line. In seven years, he declared, he has never reached the 97 per cent class before all the vacancies occurring during that year had been filled.

In making his selection, Commissioner Gaither declared that he tried to be fair and impartial. When a list of names is given him representing a group of men, all of whom have the same average, he places the names in a hat and draws one at random. He tries not to know the individual and avoids being influenced by outside political pressure. After the selection is made, the nominee is then subjected to a thorough investigation as to his reputation and standing.

in the community and if this, along with his physical examination, proves satisfactory, he is then appointed.

Color Not Considered

The qualifications of a man are carefully considered, Commissioner Gaither declared. When asked whether a colored candidate with the mental and physical requirements would be appointed, Commissioner Gaither said that he would prefer not to cross bridges before he got to them. He admitted, however, that he had seen a number of colored candidates taking the examination but did not know what became of them. He said that he had made a study of the police systems where colored patrolmen are employed, but felt that the use of colored patrolmen in colored neighborhoods had many disadvantages as advantages.

When asked whether, in considering a man's qualifications, color was one of the elements, he said, "No."

Explains Stand

"The colored citizens take the stand," he declared, "that I personally keep colored men off the force. This is not true," he explained.

"I can only appoint from the list submitted to me by the board of examiners. Until they hand me a list containing the name of a colored nominee, I can make no decision in the matter one way or the other."

Exams in March

A notice in the Northwestern police station sets the date of the next examination for policemen during March, 1933.

Application blanks will be available from January 9 to February 11, at room 506, Police Building, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Applicants must appear in person for blanks.

Qualifications Set

In order to be eligible for the examination, the applicant must be between the ages of 25 and 35. He must be at least 5 feet 10 inches tall and weigh at least 150 pounds, and must be a citizen of Maryland.

4 More White Policemen Join the Force of 1673

Baltimore's police chief, Commissioner Charles D. Gaither, announced last week the appointment of four white probationary patrolmen to fill vacancies on the police force.

The commissioner, his three inspectors, thirteen captains and 1,673 other employees who every year draw salaries totaling \$4,744,930 (1931) from the city treasury, are white.

Illegally using the power with which all the citizens have invested him, Commissioner Gaither has seen to it that colored people are barred from the police force.

As far as we can judge, it seems to him no great concern that 17 per cent of the citizens should be outrageously stripped of citizenship rights. To our mind those who are responsible for this practice, because of their intelligence and their responsibility, are guilty of violating the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and do so as ruthlessly as the petty violators of city and state laws.

It is an anomaly that a citizen can be arrested for disorderly conduct, but the commissioner cannot be arrested for violating the Constitution and the law of common sense.

Commissioner Gaither could have begun the atonement for his sins by appointing colored policemen to the force.

Maybe Baltimore is waiting for the Communists to make a test case of this in the courts. Maybe, and we hope we are right, voters are just waiting for an opportunity to throw Commissioner Gaither and this type of police management out of the window.

WOULD COLORED POLICE REDUCE CRIME?

Other Cities Take Pride in Work of Colored Police, Yet Baltimore's Police Officials Shun Talk upon the Subject.



EPHRAIM PERRY, a police officer of Philadelphia, who found the dead body of Dorothy Lutz, white, in an abandoned house. William Brown, 16, was convicted for the murder of the child.

Inset Above: Samuel Jesse Battin, New York patrolman, cited several times for valor, who was the first colored policeman appointed after the consolidation of Greater New York.

Grand Jury's Proposal of Colored Police Officers Awakens Fight for Representation in Baltimore's Police Department.

By LEROY A. CLAY

The recommendation of the retiring January term of the grand jury, that colored patrolmen and policewomen be appointed in colored sections of Baltimore, recalls the controversy:

"Would colored policemen reduce crime?"

The statement of the grand jury showed a high percentage of crime among colored in Baltimore. The

than nine million dollars a year. This cost is based upon the expenses of the city for law enforcement.

While the damaging effect of crime amounts to more than the money expended for enforcement, persons interested in civic welfare are concerned with the large actual expense, in the end, upon all tax payers.



he realization that the burden falls upon all citizens, regardless of color, has caused leaders, both colored and white, to regard the appointment of colored policemen as a needed step in civil economy.

913 Colored Police in U.S.

A survey of the colored police officers in 76 of the largest cities in the United States, has been completed by the National Urban League.

An interesting fact of the study is in the conclusions reached. To the tails of the finds are listed below: A total of 913 colored persons are engaged in police work in the 76 largest cities of the country.

Of the total number, 842 are employed as policemen; 14 as police-women; 3 as turnkeys; and 54 as detectives.

Philadelphia leads with 211; Chicago employs the next highest number—137, one of whom is a policewoman.

New York City employs 103 persons, of whom two are policewomen and 101 policemen.

Mr. Lewis completed the study

Police station at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where nine colored officers are employed on the force. There are 15,203 colored people in that city, in total population of 141,281.

or the employment of colored police workers, with a view of comparing the situation in Baltimore with that of other cities in which colored are employed.

The report was made known to Judge Joseph Ulman, president of the Baltimore branch of the Urban League, who expressed his surprise that colored police were employed in several cities colored officers have made high individual records.

Has 25 Years of Service

Lieutenant John T. Scott, of the Chicago police force, completed a quarter of a century of service in the department on April 19.

He joined the force of the Windy City as a patrolman and rose through the ranks by his meritorious service, until he was appointed a lieutenant in 1926.

During his 25 years of service he has never been before the trial

board and has been cited for bravery under fire 17 times. Since June, 1931, he has been assigned to the main detective bureau.

Aside from his unusual record in the Windy City, he manages to take an interest in the civic affairs of his community. Members of the force are free in their praise of the manner in which men like Lt. John T. Scott have helped reduce the crime rate among colored in Chicago.

Officer Freed of 3rd Degree

Robert L. Jones, Philadelphia officer, was recently tried and found not guilty of charges of assault and battery upon James McClellham, a neighbor of the policeman.

The charge upon which Officer Jones had been tried, was returned after McClellham had sworn out a warrant for the patrolman. He charged that he was arrested on

because the youth said "hello" to a white cop. Other witnesses testified that the officer clubbed the man, then fell, and shot the youth after falling. so far?

Philly Leads in Numbers

In Philadelphia, Pa., the colored population as reported in 1930, is 219,599. The Pennsylvania town lead all others in the number of colored policemen employed. The officer re-country in the number of colored policemen employed. There are 211 colored policemen and five detectives at work and performing the same duties as the be-whites.

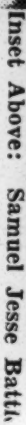
White Cop Slays Youth

Parents of Georgetown.

An aged couple, parents of a colored couple, testified at a coroner's trial here that their son, who was shot and killed by a white policeman, after being threatened "hello" to the officer as he drove past in his car. The officer re-country in the number of colored policemen employed. There are 211 colored policemen and five detectives at work and performing the same duties as the be-whites.

Other Cities Take Pride in Work of Color Police, Yet Baltimore's Police Official Shun Talk upon the Subject.

While the damaging effect of crime amounts to more than the money expended for enforcement, persons interested in civic welfare are concerned with the large actual expense, in the end, upon all taxpayers.



ON or Greater New York.

Religious, Police Department
By LEROY A. CLAY
body admitted the

Preston Linberry was the only colored man who served on the January term of the grand jury. He and other civic leaders wanted policewomen be appointed in colored sections of Baltimore, recall the controversy:

Crime Is Costly

Crime Is Costly
The statement of the grand jury showed a high percentage of crime among colored in Baltimore. The cost of crime to the city at more

total population of 141,281.

913 Colored Police in U.S.

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Robert L. Jones, Indianapolis

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Other witnesses testified that the officer clubbed the man, then fell, and shot the youth after falling. The jury exonerated the police-

man. Philly Leads in Numbers
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 by the alleged clubbing. and five detectives at work and per-
 Here was a man killed and anforming the same duties as the
 aged couple brought to grief, be- whites.

White Cop Slays Youth

An aged couple, parents of Georgeman.

At the trial fourteen witnesses testified that Jones caught the man in the collar, clubbed him, and broke his leg, while he dragged him to the box, a block away. Officer Jones produced five witnesses who testified that the altercation was not the result of improper treatment on the part of the patrolman. The officer was restored to duty after saying "hello" to the policeman, after being threatened with arrest after saying "hello" to the officer as he drove away. The parents of the man killed by the alleged clubbing, followed closely by the alleged clubbing. They testified that the man killed and the alleged clubbing, followed closely by the alleged clubbing. There are 211 colored policemen and five detectives at work and performing the same duties as the whites.

Equal with Whites

In the majority of cities where colored police are employed, they are not placed on equality with white patrolmen.

In Philadelphia, the chief of police says:

"Colored police officers take the same oath as white officers and perform their duties in the same manner. No distinction is made in the assignments."

Pittsburgh's police head comments: "Negro patrolmen are not assigned to Negro districts and are required to arrest all offenders. The Negro officers do the same general police duty as the white officers."

D.C. Cops Equal

The District of Columbia, which the nation's capital is located, employs 40 colored policemen, one policewoman, and two detectives.

In Washington, D.C., closest city to Baltimore:

"Colored officers are, as far as possible assigned to exclusive colored territory, but take action against all who violate the law."

Galveston, Texas, decidedly in the South, has a colored population of 13,226 and employs eight colored patrolmen, who can arrest any violator of the law, although the colored police are assigned to the colored sections.

Colored More Effective

Indianapolis, Ind., with a colored population of 43,967, has 13 policemen and four detectives. The chief of police of that city says:

"Naturally Negro officers are found to be more effective in localities largely populated by their own race."

Advocated by Virginia Judge

Judge J. Hodge Ricks, speaking to a white audience in Richmond, November 19, last, advocated the employment of colored policemen and policewomen in that city.

The judge was speaking on the social conditions of that city when he made the statement that the South had reached the point where the employment of colored in the police departments was necessary for the preservation of better order.

His statement came into the meeting like a bombshell, bringing a protest from Major Jordan, white chief of police, who declared in the Richmond dailies that it could not be done. No specific reason was given by the police chief for not employing colored, except that he was speaking from 24 years of experience.

The police head said the police had the crime situation well in hand. He expressed his surprise by saying:

"I am surprised that such a suggestion should be made public by one of the judges of a Richmond court."

The chief of police failed to show why colored policemen would not make good, and disregarded their ability to deal with offenders of their own race. His one objection was based upon color and racial prejudice, as shown in his statements to the papers.

Colored Cops Work in South

As far south as Beaumont, Texas, where there are 18,551 Negroes in the city, there is one colored policeman. Of this one colored policeman, the chief of police of that city says the patrolmen is, "... assigned to Negro districts and is positively not allowed to arrest any persons other than Negroes."

Arrest Only Colored

In Houston, Texas, there are 62,337 colored persons and seven colored officers. The chief of police says:

"It is not the policy of this office that these officers should arrest offenders, but that they take care of the Negro population and are assigned to duties in such portions of the city as 'the Negroes reside.'"

In Louisville, Ky., there are 12 colored policemen and four detectives to take care of 47,354 persons of color. Their chief of police reports:

"These men are assigned to colored territory and are instructed not to take action in white cases unless it is an emergency, and then violators of the law are turned over to white officers for investigation."

Arrest White Sometimes

In Oklahoma City, Okla., 14,662 colored persons are represented by five policemen on the force.

These men work exclusively in Negro districts and only in exceptional cases do they make arrests of white offenders. In such cases they call the captain on duty and officers are sent out to bring in the offenders.

San Antonio, Texas, has three colored policemen, two policewomen, and four detectives who look after Negro districts only, and make arrests of colored people only. Should an emergency arise, they detain the white person at the place of the disturbance and wait for the arrival of a white officer.

Colored Crime is High

In discussing the crime among colored people, the report said in part:

"... Although colored people constitute but fifteen per cent of the population, they have over forty per cent of the total arrests listed. The records show also that colored people have more than their proportionate share of murders. 'In view of these facts, we (grand jury) are of the opinion that crime among colored people, with its resultant costs to the community,

could be greatly reduced and more effectively prevented by the appointment of colored policemen and policewomen, detailed to the colored sections of the city, as has been done in numerous other cities in all sections of the country, and we urge those in authority to consider this recommendation."

A check up on the conclusions of the grand jury, as to the crime rate, shows that the record of the percentage of arrests had been taken from police records for a five-year period. The assumptions of the jurors can be regarded as valid.

State's Attorney Reports

During 1931, the State's Attorney reports that approximately 5,600 cases were handled by the State's Attorney's office. Of this number 4,400 were criminal indictments, or major crimes.

At the end of the year, 1,772 cases of white major offenders had been handled and disposed of, while 599 colored major cases had been disposed of. These statistics show a high percentage of white offenders and a high percentage of colored persons.

In the same report of the State Attorney, 37 cases, regarded as the most important of the year, are listed. Twelve of the thirty-seven regarded most important by the prosecutors, are accredited to colored offenders.

Could colored police help lower this crime rate in Baltimore? Other cities have experienced reduction of colored crime by the employment of colored officers. Is the condition worse in Baltimore than elsewhere?

Make Good Detectives

Declaring that colored policemen and policewomen had been used effectively in cities even as far south as Texas, James M. Hepbron, white director of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission, called attention to the use of colored persons in detective work.

He said that in many cities, especially when assigned to detective work, colored men and women have received the praise of the department heads where ever employed. Most of the usage of colored officers, however, has been in colored sections of the city.

Mr. Hepbron told of the employment of colored persons in Federal intelligence work during the war. They performed their duties with distinction and were praised for their diligence and results.

Police Officials Silent

Police officials of Baltimore, from the commissioner down, have failed to discuss the recommendation of the retiring grand jury.

Whether the present officials are unwilling to admit their inability to cope with the Baltimore situation, is not known. All efforts to have them make statements have proved futile.

Despite the statistics showing that there was a decrease in crime, records of the Baltimore police department reveal that there was an increase in the number of arrests for the month of April, 1932, over that of the same period last year.

The statements on crime show that there were 93 more cases of felonious crimes than during the same month of last year. The arrest records reveal that police of the city arrested 13 more persons for the month of April, 1932, than they did last year. Officials of the police department report that despite the depression and the expected crime wave, things are comparatively quiet in the face of conditions.

The retiring grand jury advocates colored policemen only for colored sections of the city. There are 142,106 colored persons and not one colored person on the law enforcement force.

Who and what is to blame for the statement of Police Commissioner Charles Gaither that: "We have never had a colored person connected with this department."

Would colored police reduce crime among colored in Baltimore?

Who and what is to blame for the statement of Police Commissioner Charles Gaither that: "We have never had a colored person connected with this department."

Would colored police reduce crime among colored in Baltimore?

POLICE BOARD

LETS COLORED

TAKE EXAM

Examining Board Breaks Prejudice Bar in Giving Application Blanks for Tests

In conjunction with the recommendation of the recent grand jury that colored men and women be appointed to the police force of Baltimore members of the Board of Police Examiners expressed willingness Wednesday to accept the applications of all qualified persons who wanted to join the force.

The police examiners are preparing to hold an examination at headquarters clerks, station house operators. The qualifications necessary for a person to receive an application blank is that the applicant be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the State of Maryland, and a registered voter.

Applicants must have a high school education, never have been arrested, indicted or convicted of any violation of the law.

The requirements for the position of clerk requires that the applicant be able to take short hand accurately and operate a typewriter speedily. The first colored to apply for an application to take the examination was Levi H. Jolley, reporter on the AFRO-AMERICAN, who received blank No. 854.

NOTE INCREASE IN CRIME IN CITY

Despite the statistics showing that there was a decrease in crime, records of the Baltimore police department reveal that there was an increase in the number of arrests for the month of April, 1932, over that of the same period last year.

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Increases Noted

Last year, there were eleven arrests for bastardy to the five arrested this year. Five persons were arrested on charges of contempt of court while eight were arraigned during April of 1931. An increase of five was noted this year in the arrests of those who carried deadly weapons.

Last year, 32 men were arrested for deserting their wives and children. During April of this year, 10 were taken into custody. In the number of arrests of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace there was an increase of 69 persons. Drunkenness decrease by 31 arrests this year.

An increase of 30 arrests was recorded for larceny, an increase of 16 for operating the "numbers" game, and manslaughter fails to show any gain or decrease, being the same as last year, with four arrests. An unusual disclosure was the records of last year and the year previous, showing that 35 children had been arrested during the month of April, both years, at minors without care, while this year only 19 were arrested. Curiously, there were three more arrests for murders last month than during the same period of 1931. The figures are as follows:

Assault	170
Assault to kill	4
Assault on Police	4
Assault to rob	4
Bastardy	5
Begging	7
Drunkenness	76
Burglary	58
Contempt of Court	5
Deadly Weapons	19
Desertion	12
Disorderly Conduct	432
Disturbing the Peace	411
Drunkenness	76
False Pretense	3
Shooting Gun off	3
Allowing Game	1
Books on Races	1
Hacking Laws	7
Insanity	10
Larceny	129
Lottery	19



RALPH M. BAXTER,

Philadelphia policeman, who has filed suit against the city for reinstatement to his job as policeman, after he and 150 others had been dismissed "for reasons of economy."

Suspicious Characters	19
Pickpockets	2
Vagrants	47
Total for 1932	1663
Total for 1931	1595
Malicious Destruction	1
Manslaughter	1
Minors Without Care	1
Selling Mortgaged Property	1
Murder	6
Violating Park Rules	6
Violating of Paroles	3
Violating Prohibition	18
Prostitution	14
Violation of Taxicab Laws	8
Riding on Trains	53
Trespassing Railroad	7
Rape	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	3
Robbery	24

...tant costs to the community

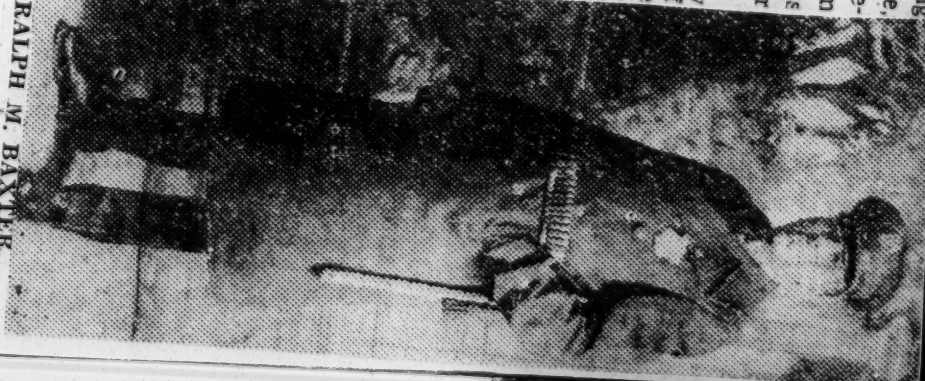
IN GRIME

TAKE CYAN
Examining Board Breaks
Prejudice Bar in Giving
Application Blanks for

An increase of 30 arrests was recorded for larceny, an increase of 6 for operating the "numbers" game, and manslaughter fails to show any gain or decrease, being the same as last year, with four arrests. An unusual disclosure was made in the records of last year and the year previous, showing that 35 children had been arrested during the month of April, both years, at the expense of the city, while the others without care, while this year only 10 were taken into custody.

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eny	129	Manslaughter	5	Susp
enly	10	Minors Without Care	19	Pickp
enly	7	Selling Mortgaged Property	2	Vagra
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enly	1	Violating Prohibition	18	
enly	1	Prostitution	14	
enly	1	Violation of Taxicab Laws	8	
enly	1	Riding on Trains	55	
enly	1	Trespassing Railroad	7	
enly	1	Rape	3	
enly	1	Receiving Stolen Goods		



Bar'ks is Reinstated

NOTED COLORED POLICEMAN BACK ON BOSTON POLICE FORCE—HAD GREAT ATHLETIC & MILITARY RECORD

Lucius Banks, policeman, who was discharged from the Boston Department in 1926 for being 20 minutes late in pulling a box, was reinstated in the service by Police Commissioner Hultman Wednesday following a hearing made possible by a special Legislative act passed for his benefit.

Banks, who has been a station attendant at the North Station during the six years he has been fighting for reinstatement, will change his "red cap" for a policeman's uniform without any regrets. *Boston*

Banks has found it hard to provide for his family, with tips falling off.

The steady job and regular pay of a policeman looks attractive to him. Found at the North Station putting in his last licks hustling baggage, Banks said he thought he had broadened his knowledge of human nature and had mastered the fine art of courtesy.

Banks has a gilt-edged athletic record. He used to play on the football, baseball and track teams at Arlington High School. He went to Exeter in 1907, but lost his scholarship after a month or so. He then enlisted in the Army. In the years 1908-12 he served with a cavalry department at West Point Military Academy and was quarterback on the post's enlisted men's team.

In England

He had the unusual honor of being drafted from the army to play rugby for three years on the Hunslet Cricket and Athletic Club team at Leeds, Eng. The manager of the English team purchased his discharge, believing that with Banks on his team, it might win the championship of England. This the team did the second year that Banks played on it. It also toured Australia and New Zealand.

At the outbreak of the World War the team disbanded and Banks returned home to enlist for a third term in the army.

War record

When the United States declared war, Banks was at the Officers Training School for enlisted men in the Philippines. He was transferred to the 349th Field Artillery, colored and served

as first sergeant at Headquarters. In recommending him for a first lieutenantcy, his captain reported his conduct excellent, his leadership and general suitability very good. On leaving the service, Bank's joined the police force.

At the time of his discharge from the police force, he had the post of traffic officer at Columbus and Massachusetts avs. At the hearing he said the reason why he was late in pulling his box was that he had to break up a street fight.

The hearing

The hearing was conducted Wednesday morning when the circumstances under which Banks was discharged from the force in 1926 were investigated.

Attorney William H. Lewis and Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham were his chief proponents at the hearing. Gen. Needham cited Banks war record overseas under Brig. Gen. John Sherburne, told how Banks had been admitted to West Point as a private, how he had excelled there as a football and cricket player, and how the managers of an English team interceded to cause his release from this Federal establishment so that he could play with their teams.

Speaking for Arlington, Post, A. L. Ellsworth Ramsdell told of Banks' popularity in that section as a High School football player, said that

Arlington residents consider Banks "a 100 percent man." Similar testimony was given by G. E. Gordon, Dr. B. E. Robinson, Capt. John E. Driscoll of the East Dedham-st. station outlined Banks' creditable record prior to his dismissal.

POOR POLICE WORK

Chronicle 12-17-32 Boston, Mass.
When one hears that the Commissioner is hesitating about the promotion of some officers who took an examination some time ago, because he feels that certain investigations should be made first, we do not wonder. For if these men used the same tactics to pass the examinations that some plain clothes men in our district use to impress headquarters, there is ample reason to pause before making a decision.

Years ago Commissioner Wilson was warned by the Negro Defense League that unless the police abandoned their ruthless methods in breaking into folks' homes to search them on the least pretence, that out of it all would come a regrettable affair. It is not that we would discourage thorough searches for violators of the law but we would discourage the mean, high-handed, uncouth manner in which this is done and in most cases for no reason whatsoever. It builds up in the minds of the citizens certain resentment that is not conducive to the proper kind of cooperation with the police. We are forever hearing that the average citizen is not in sympathy with the police, and there is every

reason to believe that if this is the case it is partly brought on by the arrogant, insulting attitude that many of these men assume as soon as they don a uniform. This is not the case with all of them for there are gentlemen on the police force, as everywhere else—men who feel that their duty is not to antagonize the people but to make them feel that they are mutually concerned with making the city a better place to live in.

We have plain clothes men in our district that take great pride in securing a John Doe warrant and then proceeding to inaugurate a reign of terror in the homes throughout the district. They break open doors, smash glass, overturn furniture and force women out of bed to answer a multitude of silly questions all hours in the night.

As we watch these affairs, we too wonder just what the grade of intelligence has to be to pass the examinations to qualify for such jobs. We wonder if these men appreciate just how much of the city's normal life depends upon the efficient execution of their work. And do they really want to exercise this duty squarely?

They know as we know that there are many things in this district that they could well clean up, if they wanted to. We have seen some of them talking with the Jewish person who supervises the Number Game in this part of the city and we have observed them with the Jewish Real Estate man who bootlegs practically all the liquor sold in this area. Why in the world don't they delve into the fountain-head of some of the things they pretend to clean up? Instead of that they go through the petty motions of hounding a few Negroes who they feel may be selling liquor or carrying a few number slips. They know full well if they went out after the heads of these rackets they could very easily stop the small man.

The whole situation is deplorable and we are not saying this because it is the district in which the greatest number of Negroes live but because these men are not building up a wholesome respect for law and order that should exist. Trouble is just ahead in this matter and a good time to stop it is now. If these white officers cannot do it, get Negro officers for this particular job.

DETROIT LT. OF POLICE TO RETIRE

DETROIT, June 16 — After 31 years of splendid service, Lieutenant Smith has handed in his resignation and decided to take his pension. A severe attack of flu illness and continued ill health, prompted him to retire after a creditable career.

Mr. Smith has been connected with the Detroit Police department for 31 years, having been appointed June, 1901. He began his service as a patrolman and on Dec. 1, 1914 he received a commission as detective, and on August 1, 1918 was appointed Sergeant-Detective, and his last promotion was to a lieutenancy, which occurred Dec. 1, 1927.

Mr. Smith has always been regarded as a most highly efficient officer and his promotions in the service have been due entirely to meritorious efforts in the line of duty. Mr. Smith first distinguished himself when he had been in the service but little over a year. On this occasion he single-handedly captured two of a gang of three desperate holdup men, who were in the act of robbing a pharmacist on High street in this city. Patrolman Smith shot two of these characters in an exchange of about 20 shots. One of them was a desperate criminal by the name of Harry Depew, wanted all over the country for many crimes he was supposed to have committed.

Lieut. Smith's congenial and impartial personality has won for him a host of friends and admirers, who will naturally regret to learn of his retirement from the service, but they will undoubtedly wish him a long and joyous life with the companionship of his lovely wife.

Lieut. Smith bears the distinction of being the first of our group to

DETROIT FIRES POLICEMEN IN ANSWER TO MAYOR'S APPEAL

By RUSSELL J. COWANS

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—The decision of the police department, in response to orders from the administration to effect a saving of \$122,000 in operating expense before June 20 by trimming the force 162 men, has resulted in the discharge of six Race patrolmen. Police Commissioner James K. Watkins stated that the men who were laid off Wednesday were rated according to seniority, single men with no dependents were first chosen and the others chosen by lots.

The officers to feel the weight of the ax were John Scott, 79th precinct; Theodore Robinson, Third precinct; Atwood Stevenson and George Scott, Sixth precinct; and William Boyd and Lawrence Johnson, Ninth precinct.

Twenty-nine on Force

John Scott, Theodore Robinson and George Scott were appointed to the force Sept. 1, 1931. Atwood Stevenson and William Boyd joined the ranks July 1, 1930. Lawrence Johnson was a member of the Jan. 1, 1931, class. The discharge of the six patrolmen leaves 29 Race officers on the force. This includes two lieutenants of detectives, Dan Smith and Wallace Williams, and two sergeants of detectives, William Fuller and Rex Smith. The detectives are Robert Mitchell, Gasper Peeks, Joseph Harris, E. P. Pitts, Aquinaldo Harper, George Hubertford and Henry Garret.

A charge was made last week that their were 24 different levels in labor prices, which vary from 25 to 85 cents an hour. This was revealed at a meeting of the common council to hear the case of Earl Garret, who claims he was discharged from the sanitary division when the present administration went into office.

Cite "Spoils" System

Garret declared that when he attempted to get his job back he was referred to Lester Blassingille, head of the workers union. Blassingille is alleged to have told him that he could not get his job back unless he joined the union.

At the council meeting Blassingille answered Garret's letter, stating that when former Mayor Charles Bowles took office he laid off 81 men who had been in the garbage department, some of them as long as 25 years, putting campaign workers in their places. He further stated that they could not get Mr. Bowles to return the seniority rights, so when Mayor Frank Murphy was elected the Bowles men were discharged.

It was disclosed that the garbage workers, who are in the union, receive \$6.70 a day. Other laborers for the

DETROIT PAYS FINAL TRIBUTE AT BIER OF HERO POLICEMAN

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—Funeral services for Reed Howard, 33 years old, Detroit policeman who died Wednesday evening at 8:20 as the result of bullet wounds, were held Tuesday at Stamps-Willis undertaking establishment. The body was shipped to Yazoo City, Miss., where he will be buried. A large procession of police under command of Inspector William Doyle of Canfield station, where Howard was attacked, marched to the station.

The pallbearers were Officers Otis Davis, Earl Moore, Atwood Stevenson, Arthur Hill and Aguinaldo Harper.

Officer Howard was wounded in a pistol duel with William Garret, proprietor of a blind pig at 1491 Macomb St. on the evening of Jan. 27. Howard had walked into the place and ordered a drink, when Garret, suspicious of Howard, is alleged to have opened fire, wounding the officer in the abdomen and shoulder.

Central is located at 638 Brewster St. in the heart of the Race settlement. When lying prone on his stomach, while Kronk is on the West side and Howard whipped out his pistol and killed Garret as he attempted to flee from the building. For this meritorious act Howard was awarded a medal by the department and \$100 by the Detroit Daily Mirror. He was appointed to the force June 1, 1929. He lived at 6555 Firwood Ave. and was single.

Ernest Atwell, national field organizer for the national department of recreation, was in the city Sunday and Monday trying to devise some means whereby the centers could be kept open. He pointed out that in the neighborhoods where community centers had been erected crime was on the decrease. The abolishment of the centers would only tend to put crime among the younger people on the increase, he stated.

Close Gymnasiums

The workers in the recreation department received another jolt last week when the department was ordered to close all school gymnasiums. The three centers, St. Clair, Kronk and Central, were to be kept open with a director, janitor and fireman. Central is located at 638 Brewster St. in the heart of the Race settlement. When lying prone on his stomach, while Kronk is on the West side and Howard whipped out his pistol and killed Garret as he attempted to flee from the building. For this meritorious act Howard was awarded a medal by the department and \$100 by the Detroit Daily Mirror. He was appointed to the force June 1, 1929. He lived at 6555 Firwood Ave. and was single.

SHERIFF MADDEN FOLLOWS SUIT

It is pleasing to us to note that Sheriff Elect T. R. Madden has, in selecting his deputies, appointed seven Negroes who will take office when he does January 1. Seven is the number of Negro deputies employed by the present sheriff, George W. Strodtman, a Republican. Mr. Madden is a Democrat, and there were many misgivings as to whether he would appoint as many Negroes in his office as did his predecessor. But those pessimists and doubting Thomases may doubt no more on this question. Mr. Madden has followed the pace set by Mr. Frank P. Furlong, the coroner, who succeeded a Republican in office here. Mr. Furlong, being the first Democrat to take office, appointed as many Negroes his assistants as did his Republican predecessor. We are pleased with the action of Mr. Madden and Mr. Furlong because it will give the Negroes hope and courage in the realm of politics. The old bugbear that the Democrats, if elected to office, would give the Negro no consideration will no longer hold the Negro in fear. Then, too, as a group, we will feel freer to vote for men and measures in the future than we have in the past.

Of course, we are still hopeful as to what Governor Elect Guy P. Park will do for the Negroes. He will have an unusual opportunity at a most appropriate time to do something which will not only help the Negroes, themselves, but his party in this state and nation as well. We are glad to note that the conduct of Franklin Miller, circuit attorney, is no criterion for other Democratic officials. Mr. Miller is just a different sort of man. He has different kind of ideas and thoughts towards the colored people.

NEGRO POLICE OFFICER HERO TAKES FIGHT TO GUNMAN

OMAHA, Nebr., June 24.—(ANP)—After he had emptied his gun at bandits in a filling station battle and had been wounded, Detective Sergeant Birch last Saturday, rushed one of the bandits who was about to shoot his partner, Leroy Jones, and struck him over the head with the butt of his empty revolver, to capture him. The bravery of the two colored policemen drew the following editorial comment in the Evening World-Herald:

"If it had happened in wartime, Detective Sergeant William E. Birch would have received the croix de guerre, possibly the Congressional Medal of Honor.

"Birch and Detective Sergeant Leroy Jones were assigned the other night to clean out a nest as dangerous as an enemy machine gun nest in wartime.

"Bandits had repeatedly robbed a filling station, where a little over a year ago a policeman was slain by other bandits. Birch and Jones met the bandits' fire like policemen, but it was after Birch's gun was empty that he showed extraordinary fettle.

"A bandit 'drew a bead on' Jones, and Birch, already wounded, rushed in to save his partner, beating the bandit over the head with his empty gun.

"There's true heroism.

"There's the stuff that Omaha policemen are made of.

"The times have increased crime, but with protectors of the law like Birch and Jones, crime will not get the upper hand."

The white bandits were Edgar Hatcher and Albert Lee, both of whom were wounded and captured.

TIMES

Montclair, N.J.

OCT 4 1932

**Colored Voters Commend
Police Appointment**

The Montclair Colored Voters' League last week commended Commissioner James J. McMahon for his appointment of Gregory W. Hayes, colored, to the Montclair police department.

A letter from officers of the League to Commissioner McMahon follows:

"The Montclair Colored Voters' League and the colored citizens at-large of this community, wish to convey to you our sincere congratulations for your courageous act in making the appointment of Gregory W. Hayes to the Montclair police department.

"You have certainly fully justified the faith of our group in Montclair in your integrity. Your statement at the commissioners' meeting on Thursday night in regards to the appointment and published in the Montclair Times was very unique and befitting for the occasion, and we feel sure that we express the sentiment of all our people when we state that we are very grateful to you for this fine tribute.

"Your determination to give us 'A New Deal' along with all other American citizens, has made a deep impression in the hearts of our people. The manner of your conduct of your office since being elected commissioner, confirms the judgment of the people as being correct in selecting you to help govern our town."

Two Negro Cops

**Advanced to
1-16-32
Detectives**

With the beginning of the new year, two Negro patrolmen were promoted by Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney to the rank of third grade detectives, and were assigned to duty in the detective division of the West 135th street police station.

The first patrolman, George F. Brown, 26, comes to the detective bureau from the West 123rd police station. Brown, only on the police force for nine months, made an enviable record as a rookie. In six weeks, he captured five holdup men, in five different robberies. The last holdup man he caught was robbing the Regal Shoe Store on West 125th street. His promotion followed shortly after his capture of the fifth holdup man.

The other patrolman to be promoted, Algie Williams, has been on the police force for some three years, and has made an excellent record at the West 135th street police station.

Detective Brown will work with Sergeant Samuel J. Battle, and Detective Williams will work with Detective George Webber.

that he was an innocent bystander.

**Samuel J. Battle
Now Acting Lieut.
N. Y. Police Dept.**

Samuel J. Battle, for more than twenty years a member of New York City's police force, was promoted from sergeant to acting lieutenant, by order of Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney, Saturday, May 21, and placed in charge of the radio gun squad of the Sixth Division, under Cap-

Hero Cop Gets Reward



Amsterdam News 2-24-32 Eastern Features Photo.
PATROLMAN JOHN A. JOHNSON of the 135th street station is shown receiving The Amsterdam News medal for saving James Emmons, 25-year-old shipyard worker, from his room when fire destroyed an apartment house at 230 west 134th street, December 31. The presentation was made last week by Capt. Frank Brady, while other officers looked on.

tain Louis Hyams.

Lieut Battle is the oldest colored man, in point of service, on the New York City forces. He was appointed a sergeant by Commissioner Gorge V. McLoughlin from the Civil Service list in 1927. Two years ago he passed the examination for lieutenant and has been on the eligible list or about a year.

He is a native of North Carolina but has resided in Harlem for the past twenty-five years. He is married and the father of three children two of whom are pupils in the city high schools.

**Eight Colored Policemen Cited
By Commissioner Mulrooney
For Meritorious Service**

Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney made public last week the list of names of policemen who have been singled out for personal heroism and other exceptionally efficient work during the past year. The list includes 241

citations, classified as follows:
Honorable mention commenda-
tion 78; and excellent police
155. Among those cited were 8
Negroes, as follows:

Honorable Mention

Detective Thomas H. Qualles, Jr., Eighteenth Division. On duty in civilian clothes pursued two men escaping from a shooting af-
fray where another had been killed. One of the men was killed and the other arrested.

Commendation

Patrolman EDWARD H. GREEN, Thirty-second Precinct. Encountered a holdup man; bandit was wounded and arrested.
Patrolman EUGENE E. CAR-
TER, Twenty-eighth Precinct, en-

counterer two holdup men. Shots were fired and both arrested.
Patrolman EARL A. RED-
MOND, Thirty-second Precinct. Encountered five holdup men and arrested three of them.

Patrolman SANDFORD W. JOHNSON, Thirty-second Pre-
cinct. Encountered two holdup men in the cellar of a store. Shots were exchanged, both disarmed and arrested.

Excellent Police Duty

Patrolman JOHN H. ROBERT-
SON, Thirty-second Precinct. Dis-
armed and arrested man lurking
in hallway.

Patrolman RAYMOND A. THOMPSON, Twenty-eighth
Precinct. Assisted another patrol-
man in arresting two holdup men.

Patrolman THOMAS GROCE, Thirty-second Precinct. With
Traffic Officer William Gleason
and Patrolman Daniel Shea, en-
countered three suspicious men;
disarmed one and arrested all.

Negro Policeman Passes Test For Sergeants

Just eight years after he was ap-
pointed to the police department
Patrolman Marimon Paul Moore
of the West 135th street police
station was notified that he had
qualified for promotion to the rank
of police sergeant as a result of
an examination taken a year ago

Patrolman Moore was the only
successful Negro to make the new
list which was certified last week
by the Civil Service Commission.
It has four years to run and it is
safe to say that the officer will be
promoted within the next two
and a half years. His standing on
the list is 555 with 83.12 per cent.

When appointed, Moore will be
the fourth Negro police sergeant
in the New York City police de-
partment. The first Negro ser-
geant, Samuel J. Battle, is now on
the list for appointment to the
rank of rank of lieutenant and at
the present time is acting lieuten-
ant in charge of the radio-gun
squad at the West 123rd street po-
lice station in the detective divi-
sion.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS**

DEC 23 1932

DEMANDS NEGRO RECEIVE JOB AS DEPUTY SHERIFF

**Beiter writes to Zimmermann
asking for patronage in re-
turn for support**

Congressman-elect Alfred F.
Beiter of the 41st district on behalf
of 35,000 Negroes in Erie County is
endeavoring to have a Negro ap-
pointed to the staff of Sheriff-elect
Frank J. Offermann. Mr. Beiter has
communicated with George J. Zim-
mermann, Democratic county leader,
stating the advisability of such an
appointment.

"The Negroes of Buffalo and Erie
County were loyal supporters of Mr.
Offermann and the whole Demo-
cratic ticket and in order to hold
their vote and patronage I think
it is wise that they be recognized in
the appointments," Mr. Beiter said

in his communication.

Lewis Asks Support

Dr. Henry H. Lewis, leader in Memorial Center and Urban League for Social Service and Interunderstanding, solicited Beiter's support in the matter. In reviewing the history of political patronage of Negro citizens of Buffalo and Erie County, Dr. Lewis said: "The entire history of patronage of Negroes in the City of Buffalo is certainly nothing to furnish inspiration or confidence to either party. Certainly this is not only an injustice, but failure on the part of both parties to recognize a source of voting strength which may decide how elections in at least four wards may be determined."

"The 1930 census shows that there are 1,417 Negroes in the fourth ward, 8,817 in the fifth ward, 1,552 in the eighth ward, and 875 in the twelfth ward. And there are Negroes living in every ward of the city. In a close race in any one of these four wards, the Negro vote might be the deciding power."

"Going back to the question of Negro patronage in Buffalo, the history of positions held by Negroes included only two which we regard worthy of mention. Those are A. M. Thomas, Jr., a lawyer, graduate of Yale University, who was at one time clerk in the municipal court. Since his death, twenty years ago, there has been no successor. William H. Talbert was appointed to clerkship in the treasurer's office in 1910 after passing the civil service examinations. For some reason, he did not serve as clerk, but became a messenger of that department. Other appointments have been Israel Rue, appointed by Sheriff Tyler as deputy sheriff, and Oliver Dixon, appointed by Sheriff Freiberg. Miss Clara L. Payne, is a civil service appointee at the department of social welfare, and three other women have received temporary appointments during the past year as visitors. James Ross has a minor position in the bureau of streets."

Cites Bolt from G. O. P.

"It is a now well established historical fact that during the last election, the Negro voter in America bolted the Republican party, having announced his intention to do so almost immediately after the election of President Hoover—that is following the Judge Parker controversy."

"The national Negro Democratic committee was headed by the Rev. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church. Democratic clubs were organized in every community in the nation where an appreciable number of Negroes resided. These local units conducted a vigorous and intelligent campaign against the apathy and indifference of the Republican party and urged the Negro voters to support both the local and national Democratic tickets. They believed that if this were accomplished, that is, that if the Democratic party received any substantial vote from the Negro race, that the party in recognition of service rendered would not only include them in their pat-

ronage, but would support policies and legislation which would give them full privileges of citizenship—the equal to other races and nationalities."

Honored Hero



PATROLMAN ALBERT SCANTLEBERRY of the West 135th street station received the Daily News \$100 monthly award Saturday for bravery he exhibited in exchanging fire with Louis Quinones and wounding him November 6 at 271 West 146th street. Quinones was shooting at Gladys Molette and Blanche Twitty when he was refused admission by the women. Chief Inspector John O'Brien presented the award to the officer's wife.

Jamaica Negro Patrol System Is Newest Wrinkle in Business

By John Louis Clarke

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Bzzz—bzzz—bzzz! "Merrick Patrol System, madam, it is 2 a. m. and your back door is unlocked. Everything all right? Well, expect I had better take a look around, anyhow. Someone might have slipped into the house without your knowing it. Flanked by a palpitant housewife, the Merrick Patrol guard thoroughly and efficiently searches the entire house, before locking the offending door and emerging back into the street, to resume his vigil during the long hours of the night."

It is the patrol system at work

this quiet little Long Island community, a residential section of the better class. This patrol system is the idea of D. G. Saunders, who saw in it a new form of business enterprise, different from the usual barber shop, shine stand or restaurant. Given the idea, he added a little capital, secured patrolmen and a house-to-house canvass for members did the rest.

Under the name of the Merrick Park Patrol System, with two solicitors, three patrolmen, and Mr. Saunders in the capacity of advisor, the venture got under way less than six months ago, in the Merrick Park section of this city. From a total of 5,000 homes, the system has already contracted with nearly 300 members, to furnish patrol protection during the hours from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. The fee is one dol-

lar a month and the service includes protection against burglary, night emergencies, road service for automobiles, fire service and any other similar duties.

The three patrolmen make from two to three calls during the night to members. The system keeps an office open all night, with telephone handy for emergency calls. Although most of the members are colored, several are white, including a few business places, the A. and P. being one.

Neat, gold-lettered shields are placed in windows of the homes subscribing to the service. These shields read, "Protected Against Burglary. The Merrick Patrol System. Reward—for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing burglary on these premises."

"An unusual business for our folks?" repeats Mr. Saunders. "Well, yes, I guess you might call it that if you want. It was just something that I saw was needed and it gives work to our people, so that's about all there is to it."

Mr. Saunders is prominent in local affairs, having lived here since 1915. He is married, has one son and is an A M E Zion in his religion. He is a cook and handy man by trade and belongs to the Masonic lodge.

Baby sick? Father hear a strange noise in the basement? Smell smoke somewhere? Call Jamaica 6-5052 and Patrol Captain William Edwards will send a patrolman scurrying to your assistance. "Merrick Patrol, madam. Anything, wrong?"

Policemen and Firemen - 1932

RECORD

Statesville, NC

APR 7 1932

The Colored Firemen

Bystanders at the fire Monday night indulged in much praise for the work done by the colored volunteer members of the fire department. They were in the thickest of the fight and stood their grounds against smoke and heat that almost overcame their white fellow-fighters. It is even so in every fire that needs their help. They are johnny-on-the-spot, with big brawny muscles eager for the order from the Chief to go over the top.

Statesville has just cause to be proud of the entire personnel of its firemen, but the part the colored volunteers play, could easily be overlooked by the layman who does not visualize their work. They deserve the fullest commendation from their white friends, and this commendation was freely given while they were fighting so valiantly Monday night to save the property of another race.

We should remember this when next they give an entertainment by which they hope to raise funds to attend the state colored firemen's convention.

North Carolina

Policemen and Firemen - 1932

READING HAS NEGRO
POLICEMAN NOW

READING, Pa., Mar. 24—(ANP)—

This city now boasts of a Negro policeman the person of Earl W. Dorsey whose appointment was ratified by the City Council. This appointment according to those in the "know" was due to organized effort on the part of the voters and having learned the value of organization it is safe to predict that other appointments will follow.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

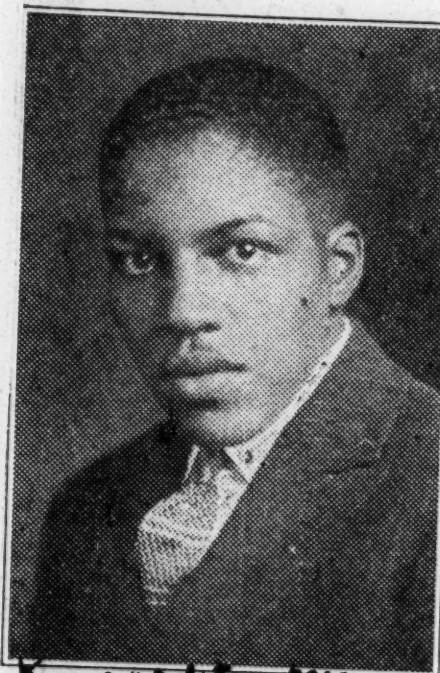
JUN 3 0 1932

SHERIFF BINFORD is also showing his old-time spirit of intolerance by sneering at negro policemen. That's always the resort of those who want to appeal to prejudice.

This city has 75,000 negroes and they are entitled to representation. There are only a few negro officers and they are useful and courageous. Their salaries are not fixed by the chief of police, but by civil service rules. Their rank is determined by length of service. When salaries were reduced two or three who had served long and faithfully were still paid more than new men.

We suggest that Mayor Monteith explain this. He should not permit the chief of police to be reflected upon because of something that was ordered by the city council.

Milwaukee Cop
cell



Kansas City, Mo
SIDNEY LOVELESS
Former Kansas City, Kas., boy who has been appointed recently as a patrolman in Milwaukee. He holds the distinction of being the first Negro to be assigned to the police force in the Wisconsin city.